THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Justice Johnson and the Judicial Inquiry

Christian General's Grip On Peking To Be Challenged

By Charles Dailey

Some Suggestions for the Rehabilitation of China

By Charles C. Batchelder

Pacific Communications Problems

By Walter S. Rogers

評論報 密勒氏

SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1926

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JUSTICE JOHNSON AND THE JUDICIAL INQUIRY

AFTER waiting with considerable impatience for some two months following the conclusion of the Judicial Inquiry, residents of the Far East were taken into the confidence of the Judges, the Peking diplomats and the foreign governments to the extent of being permitted to read summaries of the findings of the learned Judges during the first week in January. Having waited so long and having been regaled in the meantime with all sorts of lurid rumors as to disagreements among the Judges themselves, kitchen politics in the Legation Quarter of Peking, and international hush-sh-sh-ing on the part of the government of Japan and the Western powers it came as somewhat of a relief to find that after all there was comparatively little disagreement among the Judges constituting the Judicial Board and no intimation whatsoever of any "doctoring" either by the Peking diplomats or by the foreign governments concerned.

IT was noteworthy that all three of the Judges—Suga, Gollan, and Johnson agreed that *conditions being what they were* on May 30, 1925, Inspector Everson was not worth of blame on account of his orders to the police to fire upon the crowd which had gotten quite out of hand. Says Justice Suga: "Inspector Everson's order to fire was justifiable, inasmuch as it may be considered to have been necessary in order to protect Louza Station and thereby avert serious danger to life and property." Says Sir H. G. Gollan: "After full and careful consideration of all the evidence adduced by the witnesses, of their demeanour, and of the inherent probabilities of the respective stories told by them, I am clearly of the opinion that the evidence given by the large body of independent testimony, is substantially correct, and that Inspector Everson was justified in coming to the conlcusion that, if the crowd had not been fired upon, the lives of the police under his command would have been sacrificed, and the crowd would have gained possession of the Louza Police Station: with results that might have been most serious in view of the quantities of arms and ammunition stored there." Finally, Justice Johnson says: "Conclusion . . . Sixteenth:—That Inspector Everson fully believed at first that the crowd had not come together for the purpose of doing violence; that by reason of the numerous duties he was then performing, he did not fully realize that the temper of the crowd had so rapidly changed. At that moment he acted in accordance with the 'mobilization instructions' fully realizing the personal consequences of a failure so to do."

So much for the findings regarding Inspector Everson, and for the fact that *at the time* the action taken was the only action which could have been taken to avoid worse incidents than those which actually occurred. Going further than his colleagues, Judge Johnson criticized severely the Commissioner of Police, Mr. K. J. McEuen, for absenting himself from the city on May 30 for about three hours without notifying his deputy of the fact and for going straight to the race course, upon his return, without notifying his subordinates or keeping himself informed of the state of affairs despite his knowledge of the unstable conditions in this city between December 9, 1924, and May 30, 1925. On account of this frank criticism the Commissioner has resigned. So has Inspector Everson, despite his unanimous exoneration by the three Judges—conditions here being what they are. It is understood that in accepting their resignations the Shanghai Municipal Council has determined to grant pensions to both officers. To show their compassion for those who were killed or injured in the May 30 affair the Council has offered a check of Mex $75,000—which has thus far been declined by the Peking government.

WHILE making a "generous gesture" of taking no exception whatever to the findings of Justice Johnson, the *North China Daily News* (Shanghai British organ) finds much fault with what it grandly terms the Justice's *"obiter dicta"*—or remarks beside the point. The editor of the *North China* accuses the American Judge of including "so many rumors and hearsays and biases that one wonders that a man of his judicial reputation and ability could stoop to such generalities." Surely the writer of these words could not have feared covering his hand with honey in slapping the learned Judge! "We offer no criticism whatsoever of his decision as a judge; *we regard it as our duty to record his fallacies as a politician*".—And the editor waxes sarcastic over the list of ultimate causes of the May 30 incident, made by Mr. Johnson although the latter states explicitly: "The mere enumeration of the foregoing causes is no expression of opinion as to their merits or justice." But let us see first of all what was expected of the judges, and then ask in what way the American Justice differed from his English colleague. First, what are the terms of reference? This is the answer as cited on page 13 of the *N.C.D.N* for January 1, 1926: "Now therefore, we, the Diplomatic representatives at Peking . . . do hereby request the American, British and Japanese representatives each to designate a Jurist to be a member of a Commission of Inquiry . . . *to investigate the origin and character of the disturbances . . . the reasons, if any, that existed for anticipating disorder*; the precautions that were or might have been adopted to prevent the same; the measures taken to suppress it; and the circumstances in which certain persons lost their lives and other persons suffered injuries; to report their findings." These are the terms of reference. No judge who took his duties seriously could have failed to make mention of what came out during the investigation concerning the ultimate and far-reaching causes which underlay the incident of May 30. In the findings of Judges Gollan and Johnson these are gone into in very considerable detail, and in the report of Judge Suga they are touched upon but more generally.

THE *North China* grows facetious at the expense of the alphabetical arrangement of Judge Johnson's summary of ultimate causes. But the only difference between his and Judge Gollan's enumeration is that the latter used numerals instead of letters and "boiled down" the causes for disgruntlement under fewer headings. Judge Gollan's *form* was different but his *content* was the same! As to his findings and conclusions Judge Johnson was more precise, but no less judicially minded than his two colleagues. He did *not* undertake to judge the issues involved in the causes of the May 30 incident, any more than did his colleagues for the reason that this was not the object of the Commission. All that Judge Johnson says in his findings is that there are certain grounds for dispute between the natives and the foreigners in and around Shanghai, and that everything possible should be done to remove these causes of irritation and uneasiness. The tone of Judge Johnson's conclusions is admirably judicial and restrained. The term "mutually discussed and settled" occurs again in his conclusions. Can any one take exception to mutual discussion and settlement of outstanding disputes out of which developed such an incident as that of May 30? Would the editor of the *North China* have *every* foreigner in the East pursue an Ostrich Policy of burying the head in the sand when danger is in the offing and then pretend that the danger is non-existent? Such mental attitudes are inexplicable, and can but render more difficult the many tasks which face liberal-minded Chinese and foreigners in attempting to remove causes of friction which undeniably exist however much we may dislike to admit it. The three Judges are to be congratulated, as are those who worked from the beginning to bring about a Judicial Inquiry, on the justice of the findings in their reports. The Shanghai Municipal Council agreed to abide by their decision and is attempting so to do. It is to be expected that reasonableness on the part of the Powers will be met by equal reasonableness on the part of the Chinese who have long been noted for this very characteristic. Out of an incident which was truly deplorable, and which might have been avoided by foresight on the one side and restraint on the other, it may be hoped that real good will come. A general "blow-up" which does destruction is often followed by real reconstruction. We believe that will ultimately prove to have been the case under discussion.

Is America Spending Too Freely?

Mr. A.W. Loasby, president of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, has the following to say concerning general conditions in America at the close of 1925.

"The year closing has been one of unbounded prosperity. The Federal Reserve System has continued its most efficient functioning; there has been a more generous attitude toward public utilities; our enormous home demand has resulted in very satisfactory profits to our manufacturers, and our country is about to be benefited by relief from taxation. Progress in the rehabilitation of European nations contains much that is encouraging for the future. We have enjoyed a plethora of money. This easy money condition, however, has induced various forms of speculation and has in some lines resulted in what might be considered a too liberal extension of credit, which has in turn resulted in a lavish purchase of luxuries.

Of course, this situation cannot be expected to continue indefinitely and it behooves us to consider the possibility of a change and act with discretion.

Christian General's Grip on Peking to be Challenged

BY CHARLES DAILEY

THE fighting in North China in the month of December, although heralded as a major and decisive operation, was after all but the prelude to a serious blow-up in the Spring, as soon as milder weather makes possible the putting of men into the field. Recent operations decided nothing; they only brought to the public mind three factors that keen observers had known for some time. These are:

(1) That Feng Yu-hsiang, the much-advertised Christian General, had succeeded so well in his liason with Soviet through contact with the Bolshevist government in Mongolia that fair supplies of Russian munitions were assured him.

(2) That Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian warlord, had over-stretched himself when he brought his armies of occupation inside the Great Wall and took possession of the great provinces of Chihli, Shanting, Kiangsu and Anhwei.

(3) That the provisional government set up under Marshal Tuan Chi-jui by agreement between Feng Yu-hsiang and Chang Tso-lin could not last because it was impossible for these two militarists to agree upon a division of the spoils.

The issue between these two men must be fought out, but the real issue is a far more serious one, and that is the destruction of the victor, for neither man is a patriot, the one being a bandit turned autocrat, the other being a religious zealot thirsting for the power of a militarist; both have insatiable appetites and their professed regard for the interest of the people is pure buncombe.

Whoever the victor, his destruction is certain, and even then peace is not likely to be restored to China. How this destruction is to be brought out it is not possible to forecast. Yet there was formed about a year ago what is known as the Yangtze Federation. Thus far it lacks coherence and is a series of local and provincial coalitions. In time—perhaps by Spring—this slow-moving mass will become a concrete body and a leader for it will arise. At the moment he is under cover; he may prove to be Wu Pei-fu.

Political Parties Merely Military Factions

It was Wu Pei-fu who was the generalissimo of the Chihli party, the nearest semblance to a legal government that China has had since the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty nearly fifteen years ago. The revolution of 1911 is still in progress and its end as far off as when then the idealist Sun Yat-sen became the first provisional President at the conference held in Nanking. It is a government by military factions often masquerading in the name of a party. It was this Chihli party under the leadership of Tsao Kun that encompassed the defeat of the Anfu-Manchurian coalition headed by Tuan Chi-jui and Chang Tso-lin and backed by Japan. The Washington Conference took the starch out of that coalition by putting a crimp on Japan that held her tightly in Manchuria. Since that time Japan has played Chang Tso-lin to the exclusion of Tuan-jui and the last of the Anfu refugees quit the Japanese-Chi Legation in Peking a year ago.

In an effort to readjust the situation as much as possible the Chihli party under the marshalship of Tsao Kun restored the Parliament, caused it to enact a Constitution and then Tsao Kun was elected to the Presidency under that Constitution. It is freely charged, and probably is true, that Marshal Tsao bought many of the votes that were cast for him. It is probably equally true that many of the votes cast against him also were bought. There was nothing creditable in the whole transaction.

Chang Tso-lin had retired to Manchuria after his defeat by the Chihli forces under the leadership of Marshal Wu Pei-fu in 1922 and as the ruler of the Three Eastern provinces, which he had dissociated from the Peking after his defeat and where he set to work to build up a great army and a war-chest through the issue of Manchurian currrency, which he forced upon the people although it was quoted much below par and under Japanese aggression the yen really was the standard of value.

In the war of 1922 the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang commanded a division under Wu Pei-fu and one of his brigades rendered valuable service by turning the flank of Chang Tso-lin almost under the shadow of the walls of Peking. It was this that turned the head of the Christian General.

Rewarded for his service, by being made the Military Governor of Honan province, the Christian General doubled the strength of his command and had himself appointed chief of the Peking garrison. There he further increased his army until he had two divisions and two mixed brigades, in all about 39,000 men, the majority of them Christians, for Feng is a fanatic and wholesale baptism is a feature of his military training. Thus stood Feng at the opening of the second inning of the Chihli-Manchurian feud in 1924.

Meantime Chang Tso-lin had been preparing for the day of his revenge and with Japanese, British and Russian experts had brought his army to a high state of efficiency. Then he began to make heavy demands upon the Peking government; he made a separate treaty with Soviet Russia and did other aggraving things. So in the Autumn he was declared a rebel and President Tsao Kun sent Wu Pei-fu against him. The Christian General was made commander of the Third Army, holding the left wing. He did not wish to quit Peking, with its rich pickings in the way of the Hatamen Octroi, the police and other graft and left Peking for the front in a sore mood.

Feng's Withdrawal and Wu's Defeat

When in late October Wu Pei-Fu's right wing was engaged in a death struggle with the Manchurian hordes inside the Wall near Shanhaikwan, the Christian General suddenly withdrew his armies to Peking, which he occupied in the name of the people. With the desertion of Feng Yu-hsiang the centre army gave way and the death-locked right wing was destroyed in the greatest debacle in the history of modern China.

The Christian General held Peking, drove the Boy Emperor and Empress from the Imperial Palace, looted it and then set up the Kuominchun or People's Army, President Tsao Kun and his chief followers were imprisoned on the first day of the *coup d'etat*, and those not put to death are still in jail and untried.

Wu Pei-fu, without army or friends, fled to the upper Yangtze, to the neighborhood of Yochow, there to nurse his wounds. While the Christian General was consolidating in Peking the treachery-aided Chang Tso-lin entered Tientsin, setting his General Li Ching-lin up as governor of Chihli province; continued to Shantung, putting his own man as governor there, and then on to Shanghai, where the bait of a $20,000,000 yearly opium revenue attracted him.

The Christian General awoke one morning to find that the Manchurian operation had cut him off from all seaports and in addition from all the principal arsenals. He set to work on two lines, one a working agreement with Chang Tso-lin by which Tuan Chi-jui should be set up in Peking as Provisional Executive until some form of government could be devised. The other was the withdrawal of his own headquarters (though retaining Peking) to Kalgan, on the Mongolian frontier, where he soon made arrangements with the Russian Soviet to supply his vastly increased army with munitions, the Christian General by now being in command of the entire northwest quadrant of China.

Chang Begins To Retreat

Then began his movement to get rid of Chang Tso-lin in order that Feng, running true to Chinese form, might become the one great power in China. The Yangtze provinces naturally were eager to get rid of the Manchurian invader and began to exert pressure upon him, so much so that seeing he was stretched out all the way from Mukden to Shanghai, a distance of more than 1500 miles, Chang Tso-lin began slowly to withdraw, at first under pressure of the newly-formed Yangtze alliance. Meantime Feng Yu-hsiang had put some of his allies in possession of Honan province. Troops of this element moved eastward to the strategic city of Hsuchow and flanked Chang Tso-lin out of the Yangtze valley.

Thus the retreat of the Manchurian warlord began. The army of Yuek Wei-Chun, following him northward from Hsuchow, kept pressure on his near and the Tiger began to withdraw through the Wall into his own provinces.

Then the situation entered a new phase, in November of last year. Gen. Kuo Sung-ling, who had been a subordinate in Manchuria, thought it was nearly over with his old chief, so he set out from Mukden for the South to block him and enable the armies in his rear to come up and crush Chang Tso-lin. Here the Japanese took a hand. They threw a large force of soldiers into Mukden and along the railway for the alleged protection of their nationals, but in reality to pay an obligation owned to Chang Tso-lin for favors received and others promised.

About this time the armies of Feng Yu-hsiang advanced and in December engaged the forces of the Mukden general Li Ching-lin half way between Peking and Tientsin. At the same time other forces of Gen. Li were engaged at Machang, some forty miles south of Tientsin. The result was inevitable, and Feng Yu-hsiang's troops about Christmas time took possession of Tientsin and thus have an outpost for the better protection of the control of Peking.

At no time in these operations was the fighting on a large scale, although sharp in the small sectors engaged. It was really the moving of the pawns for the great test of strength in the Spring. The Winter is upon North China. Mobilization of great forces hardly can take place before March. Much can happen meantime. Chang Tso-lin is back in Mukden and has dealt with the traitorous Gen. Kuo; the delegates to the Tariff Conference have plucked up courage and renewed negotiations in the hope of getting some kind of an agreement before the storm breaks; the Christian General has drawn from the Japanese by their occupation of Mukden their definite preferment of Chang Tso-lin and thus making it possible for Feng Yu-hsiang more openly to align with the Russian Soviet.

All the while, down along the Yangtze, quietly forming, is the new alliance. Perhaps Wu Pei-fu may be asked to head it; it is even possible that Chang Tso-lin might lend his aid, for with the Christian General controlling Peking and Bolshevik aid at his bidding new lines are forming. China is far off from the promise of Isaiah which the Christian soldiers of the Peking garrison were reading the other day: "Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting nor destruction within thy borders; but thou shalt call thy walls Salvation and thy gates Praise."

Peking, January, 12, 1926.

Interesting Trade Facts

Compilation of foreign trade and shipping statistics for the Washisgton Customs District just completed by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce develops some interesting facts and comparisons. Lumber was the commodity of greatest tonnage among the exports and Japan the best customer. In 1923 there was shipped almost 600,000 long tons and in 1924 over 900,000 tons of timber. China increased its purchases of this commodity 65,000 tons. Flour was the next item of importance, but this commodity decreased from 235,598 tons in 2923 to 179,357. In this instance, China was the best customer.

Other items of great importance insofar as their contribution to export tonnage is concerned, are wheat, which amounted in 1924 to 108,000 tons; cotton, (raw) over 15,000 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 17,000 tons; machinery, 18,000 tons. A fact worthy of attention is the quantity of foodstuffs, aside from wheat and flour, exported to the Orient. The total tonnage of packing house and dairy products, fruits and vegetables, amounted to 38,458 long tons in 1924. Beans, rice, peanuts and other field-grown products were the commodities of greatest import tonnage. These totaled 64,090 tons in 1924. The tonnage of jute and raw silk were about the same, amounting to over 8,000 tons. Silk manufactures exceed these by 1,000 tons. Porcelain ware, china ware, etc., amounted to 17,009 tons. Comparing the 1923 figures with 1924, the most noticeable decrease was in vegetable oils.

Excluding Canada, whose trade consists principally of lumber and coal, practically half of the imports from foreign countries into the State of Washington came from the Orient. South America came next with a total of 82,568 tons of imports. Copper ore. nitrates and coffee were the principal commodities. European countries contributed 50,000 tons and the United Kingdom 16,000.

The China Who's Who, 1926

We acknowledge receipt of "The China Who's Who, 1926", a biographical dictionary of foreigners prominent in all walks of life in China, compiled and published by Carrol Lunt of Peking. The new volume excells previous issues in completeness and will be found a most handy book when in need of information regarding the foreigner in China who is more or less well known in commerce, education, literature and social work. The book, besides giving the biography of prominent foreigners in China, contains an obituary list and an explanation of the various abreviations used in connection with the biographies. The book was printed by Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai.

Some Constructive Suggestions for the Rehabilitation of China

BY C. C. BATCHELDER

WHILE it is conceivable that the Chinese might arrive at a settlement of their problems if they were only political, as is generally supposed, so many difficult industrial, economic and financial questions are involved that foreign assistance is necessary, as the Chinese are practically without experience in these fields.

The more intelligent Chinese often assert that many of their difficulties are due to the so-called "unequal treaties", which were either imposed by force on China, or were negotiated when the Chinese were too inexperienced in international affairs to realize what the results would be. It is generally felt by foreigners who are familiar with the subject that public opinion would not tolerate the imposition today upon China of such treaties, and that therefore they should be replaced as soon as possible with others in which the interests of both parties should be given equal consideration.

The Treaties negotiated in 1923 at the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments provide for the establishment of two commissions, one to report upon the abolition of extraterritoriality, and the other to take steps for the abolition of the "likin" or internal customs taxes, and for the increase by 2½% in the existing maritime customs duties. These commissions were not appointed until just recently owing to the failure of France to ratify the treaties until last July, and to the request of the Chinese Government that the investigation of extraterritoriality should be deferred until conditions were more favorable. It is quite evident that most of the nations of the world are not ready to abandon the right which they now have of exclusive jurisdiction over their nationals in China, and to submit them to Chinese jurisdiction, because the laws of China are not satisfactory, and because there is not an adequate judiciary. There are constant assertions that many of the existing judges are corrupt, unfit for their positions, and with no training in modern legal methods. There is also a deficiency, except in the large cities, of adequate court houses and jails, and as the Peking Government is practically powerless in the provinces, there is no satisfactory method of appointing judges, or of executing their decisions.

The Chinese are, however, quite justified in stating that there are many abuses which should be rectified promptly, possibly by the constitution of an international court like that in Egypt, which should have jurisdiction over all foreigners. The ultimate end should be the abolition of extraterritoriality, as is contemplated by existing treaties, and an agreement should be reached by which this should take place as soon as definite standards have been attained in legal and judicial matters. The political disorganization in China should not prevent the making of reforms which are entirely under the control of the foreign powers which have treaties giving extraterritoriality to their nationals.

As most of the provinces are governed by military chiefs called "tuchuns", who are practically independent of the Peking Government, it is quite impossible that the "likin" taxes should be abolished, at present and though there are other suggestions for the use of the additional 2½% customs duties, the best interests of China require that these revenues should be used to fund the large, unsecured, foreign debt of China, some of which was incurred to provide the locomotives and cars necessary for the operation of the government railroads, which would constitute a preferred lien under American legal practice. As neither interest nor principal are being paid, the Chinese Government has defaulted on its obligations, and cannot secure credit even for necessary supplies. It would probably be necessary to provide a claims commission to pass upon these debts.

These expedients are mere palliatives and even if all the demands of the radical Young Chinese were granted, the situation in China would probably be worse instead of better. There are some foreigners who advocate a "strong policy" which might lead to the landing of troops, but public opinion in the United States and England would not support this, and it would not be successful, as the Chinese would resist, and the influence of the foreign nations would extend only a short distance from the principal ports, and along some of the larger rivers, but would not penetrate into the interior. It would inevitably lead to a great loss of life and to the interruption of trade, and would increase instead of decrease the existing disorder.

What is needed is a general reorganization along modern lines, and some experts advocate a so-called "Dawes Commission" for China, with the great difference that its duties would be purely advisory and that it would be appointed by the Chinese government upon its own initiative, to recommend a plan of reorganization. The Chinese would not submit to foreign control. The chairman should be a Chinese, and there would be great advantages in requesting the former members of the Dawes Commission to sit upon this commission, as their experience and prestige would be most useful in convincing the world that any plan which they might recommend would be for the benefit of all parties, and would not result in the exploitation of China. It is probable that the International Consortium of Bankers would provide the funds to carry out these recommendations.

It seems probable that such a commission would inevitably recommend the reform of the finances of China, and the balancing of the budget, which now calls for at least a monthly expenditure of $10,000,000, silver dollars, and an income of about $1,000,000. This deficit is due to the fact that the military governors divert to their own use most of the land taxes, which were always the main revenues of the government, and also the whole or portions of other taxes. The customs and salt taxes are largely pledged for the payment of the secured bonds of China, and no other revenues are available. The obvious remedy is the increase of the customs dues, but these are limited to 5% by treaties made some time ago. It is possible that treaty powers might consent to an increase of these customs, under proper conditions, if the result would be the improvment of conditions in China, as the increase in trade would counterbalance the disadvantages. The first step would be the negotiation of new commercial treaties in which the interests of all parties are safeguarded. It would be necessary to provide a foreign auditor to make sure that the additional revenues were used for the purposes agreed upon, as the diversion of the existing revenues is a national scandal.

The incentive to the adoption of this plan would be of benefit to all parties. Foreigners would gain by the payment of their claims, and in increased trade, while the unpaid Chinese officials in the civil service, the teachers and other employees would receive regularly the salaries which are sometimes years in arrears. The relief to the responsible Cabinet would be enormous, and the prestige of a Peking government which paid all bills regularly would go far to establish order, provided certain other steps were taken which we cannot consider now.

The great need of China is roads and railroads, and these would have to be provided for in any comprehensive plan. Railroads could be provided by foreign loans secured by giving loans the construction company control of the operation of the railroads until they were paid for, as has been done in the past, though the unwillingness of the Chinese to agree to the necessary terms has brought the construction of railroads to a standstill as Chinese operation of railroads has led to mismanagement and physical deterioration. It also seems obvious that all the government railroads should be separated from the general budget, and united in an independent organization as has been done in India and Germany. Chinese railroads, when properly managed, have almost always been immensely profitable, as the costs of operation are incredibly low, and both passenger and freight traffic large and remunerative, as the country is densely settled, and only transportation is needed to develop very great agricultural and mineral resources.

A National Bank Needed

A national bank, owned by Chinese and foreign bankers, and quite independent of the government seems necessary to stabilize the finances of the country. It should be the sole depositary of government funds, should have the monopoly of the issue of paper money, should control the silver and copper coinage, and should conduct domestic exchange transactions by means of numerous branches. Precedents for such institutions are very numerous. It would be very profitable from the beginning, and it might be advisable to provide that its profits should be shared with the government, after paying adequate dividends and accumulating a sufficient reserve. Banking laws governing all banks in China should be enacted, and these should be extended by agreement to foreign banks in China. It is expected that the existing banks would control the new bank until all its shares were purchased by Chinese capitalists.

The Commission could easily evolve adequate plans with the assistance of qualified experts who have been working on these subjects for a long time but the difficulty would be to persuade the Chinese to adopt them as they have no comprehension of economic problems and are governed almost entirely by their prejudices and suspicions.

It would be a great gain, however, to have a definite plan, and to be able to reply to complaints and accusation made by the more intelligent Chinese that foreign nations are willing to modify treaties and to afford financial and other cooperation on these terms, which had been drawn up by an impartial body and were for the best interests of all parties concerned.

Time would be necessary, as well as tact and consideration for the feelings of others, but it is not impossible to appeal to the good sense of the Chinese gentry and merchants, who have in the past kept out of politics, and perhaps even to persuade the students and other agitators to listen to reason, instead of being carried away by their emotions. The fundamental characteristic of the Chinese is the willingness to listen to reason and to settle difficulties not by force, but by concessions and compromises, instead of by force. In other words what I propose is to settle Chinese affairs by Chinese and not by European methods.

It is conceivable that the leading militarists Chang Tso-lin, Wu Pei-fu and Feng Yu-hsiang might be patriotic enough to join in the execution of this plan, as no one of them can apparently hope to make himself master of China.

It is not fair to China to state that it is impossible to reorganize the finances because of the political disorganization, and then to state that political disorganization will continue until the finances are stabilized.

It is quite possible to make a beginning this winter and to accomplish material results soon after the Commission has made its recommendations. The problems are all familiar ones, and the situation is not as difficult as that of Europe before the adoption of the Dawes plan.

What is needed is a new attitude toward China, a frank recognition that existing treaties are obsolete and that they should be replaced by new ones which are beneficial to all parties and detrimental to none. Foreign nations should show by taking immediate steps that the old policy of coercion has been abandoned and that they are willing to do their part in the financial, economic, and political rehabilitation of one of the oldest, greatest and most important nations on the globe.

New York City, January 1, 1926.

Shanghai's New Department Store Opens For Business

The Sun Sun Company, Ltd., Shanghai's new $4,000,000 seven story department store, hotel and amusement center, opened its doors for business Saturday, January 23. The new structure occupies eight mow of land, the entire block bounded by Nanking, Kwangse, Tientsin and Kweichow Roads. On the seventh floor will be a theater, a large dance hall and a concert hall capable of accommodating 1,000 people.

The new enterprise is a limited company, incorporated under the Act of Limited Companies and registered with the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce at Peking. Its orginal capital was $3,000,000 which was raised to $4,000,000, its present capital. The company managing the new store was promoted in 1923 and is another Cantonese project in that all the promoters are Cantonese people. The most prominent among the managers are Lu Shi Che, formerly general manager of Sincere Company, Ltd., a man of extensive business experience and ability; Li King Shi, vice chairman of the organizing committee; Lee Yo-tang, superintendent of the Bank of Canton; Tam Han Chu, general manager of the Sing Yih Tobacco Co., Shanghai; Wei Loh-chuan, cashier of the Far Eastern Commercial Bank, Shanghai. All are well-educated and trained business men and some are experienced especially in the organization and management of department stores.

The new store is located at Shanghai's retail shopping center and faces Nanking Road in front and Tientsin Road at the back, with the two sides flanked by Kwang-se and Kweichow Roads. The area occupied by the new building is approximately eight Chinese mows. The building was designed by C.H. Gonda—an Australian architect and the contractor is Lam Woo & Co., of Shanghai and Hongkong. The structure raises to 180 feet in the air from the top of the pagoda. It is divided into two main parts, the store and the hotel. The first five stories are devoted to merchandise, the sixth contains the offices of the company while the seventh will be used for the theater. In addition to being equipped with all facilities of modern hotels in America, the Sun Sun Company will reserve two large sections as a dancing hall and concert room capable of accommodating a thousand people.

The Pacific Communication Problem

BY WALTER S. ROGERS

I

OPINIONS regarding international electrical communications differ widely according as the sponsor is concerned with the operation of facilities or with their social, military, political or commercial employment; according as he is moved by general international or by particular national considerations; and according as he conceives either that electrical communications should be conducted on a public service basis similar to the post-office or that they should be left to competitive or monopolistic commercial exploitation.

Perhaps the broadest conception is that the entire world should be provided with adequate, interconnecting facilities, handling traffic in every direction at low rates, ultimately at nominal rates, and so organized as to prevent international or commercial controversies arising out of efforts to control communications for selfish purposes. This is carrying over to electrical communications the conception underlying the Universal Postal Union. Behind such a conception is a recognition that facilities for communication constitute highways of thought and commerce and a belief that international intercourse should be stimulated. As sometimes expressed, the international electrical communication network constitutes the world's neutral system and every improvement in that system may be expected to contribute in the long run towards making possible world integration.

Others are blind to this vision of a world-wide network of communications or pooh-pooh it as fantastic idealism. They believe that their particular country should have such communication facilities and services as are required for social, military, political and commercial purposes, and in the field of international communications should gain for its nationals as many exclusive privileges and preferential advantages as possible. The proponents of this idea consider electrical communications a legitimate field for international rivalry.

Countries having dominions, colonies and possessions are found often to be interested in the provision of communication services with and between such territories. Notably has there been a growing appreciation in the British Empire of the desirability of adequate, nominal-rate services throughout the empire as an agency for furthering empire unity. A comprehensive imperial wireless scheme has been approved and is being worked out. Plans are under way for the duplication of the Canada-Australia cable, jointly owned and operated by Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. A comprehensive empire system of communications would give the British Empire practically a world-wide system, as short connections only would be required to reach most countries.

Many officials in charge of commercial enterprises engaged in providing international communications services seem to resent any conception of communications other than that they should be left to private exploitation and should be free from national and international regulation, especially as regards rates. According to this view, governmental activity should be limited to protecting the interests of companies, to aiding them in securing privileges in other countries, and in some instances to the furnishing of subsidies. These officials assert that along many of the great international trade routes their companies have fully met commercial needs, save possibly during exceptional circumstances such as were created by the World War, and that through reduced rates for press messages and for deferred services they have met other needs. Obviously all the factors involved in international communications must be weighed in passing judgment on such assertions and assumptions. At bottom, however, there is clearly a marked difference between a conception of international communication services conducted for profit and of such services conducted on a public service basis. A postal service handling letters generally throughout the world for two or five cents each is conceived on a radically different basis from one which fixes its charges by distance and by what the traffic will bear and avoids unprofitable activities.

II

As diplomatic negotiations are now largely carried on or directed by cable, and as perhaps no code can be devised that can not be broken, foreign offices today are much concerned with the accuracy and speed with which messages are handled and with the degree of trust that can be placed in the transmitting agency. It is particularly in times of international crisis and of war that they require assured services, passing through the fewest possible intermediate jurisdictions, and also available alternative routes. Discussions regarding the place at which an international conference is to be held often revolve around the availability of suitable services of communication.

Among naval and military authorities there is a growing appreciation of the communications factor. The almost world-wide cable system controlled by the British, partly governmentally operated and partly existing as a result of subsidies, made possible at the outbreak of the World War a prompt mobilization of the moral and material forces of the empire and during the war proved of the greatest value. The bulk of the world's cable traffic was subject to the scrutiny of British censors—and war-time censorships tend more and more to serve purposes of economic control.

One result of the development of radio has been greatly to modify naval strategy. The naval power possessing suitably located radio shore stations has perhaps a decisive advantage over a rival less well equipped. The time is soon coming when a British naval vessel need never be out of reach of a radio station situated on British soil and through that station it will have access to empire-wide cable and radio facilities.

Military and naval requirements have resulted in the erection by governments of many radio stations primarily for such purposes. Many of these stations, however, are available in time of peace for the handling of national and international traffic. But efforts to utilize the extensive American naval services for handling messages other than government have been opposed by American cable and radio commercial interests.

Military considerations, as well as national pride and the desire to avoid censorships and dependence upon neighbors, are leading to the erection by the smaller nations of expensive highpowered radio stations for which there is little economic justification.

The precise part palyed by communication services in the conduct and development of international trade is, of course, impossible to gauge. It is clear, however, that an importing and exporting center requires adequate international communications services at reasonable rates. The difficult question of rates bobs up continually. What constitutes reasonable rates depends, of course, upon many factors. From the standpoint of the trader a reasonable rate is a rate which does not hamper him in the transaction of business. Often he is concerned with comparative rates; for example, the American exporter wants as low a rate to China as that enjoyed by his Western European competitor. And both would like as low a rate as that enjoyed by their Japanese competitors!

Large transactions, financial or commercial, can be carried on despite high communications rates or even despite discriminatory rates. On the contrary, the direction taken by smaller transactions is frequently determined by relative advantages of communication. Transactions in commodities or securities whose prices fluctuate markedly are largely carried on by telegraph, cable or radio. The successful, competitive operation of shipping requires a wide range of communication contacts free from adverse services and rates of a discriminating nature. It is no mere coincidence that London is at once the financial and commercial center of the world, the cable center, and the principle news center.

The extent to which the range and quantity of news distribution is affected by communication services and rates is a matter of growing international concern.

In this connection it is sometimes pointed out that through the spread of education this has become a literate world, that newspapers are now read everywhere, that popular government is spreading throughout the world, that foreign relations are becoming more intimate, that foreign questions are being passed upon by electorates, that newspapers are the most cogent force in the creation of current public opinion—particularly in regard to international affairs as to which the ordinary individual has no opportunity for personal knowledge,—that the flow of news is largely conditioned by communication services and by press rates, and that high press rates make easier the control of the distribution of news by governments and by vested interests.

In estimating the part played by press rates it is necessary to keep in mind that only a relatively few newspapers—in many countries none—have developed as commerical enterprises to the point where they can afford to pay much

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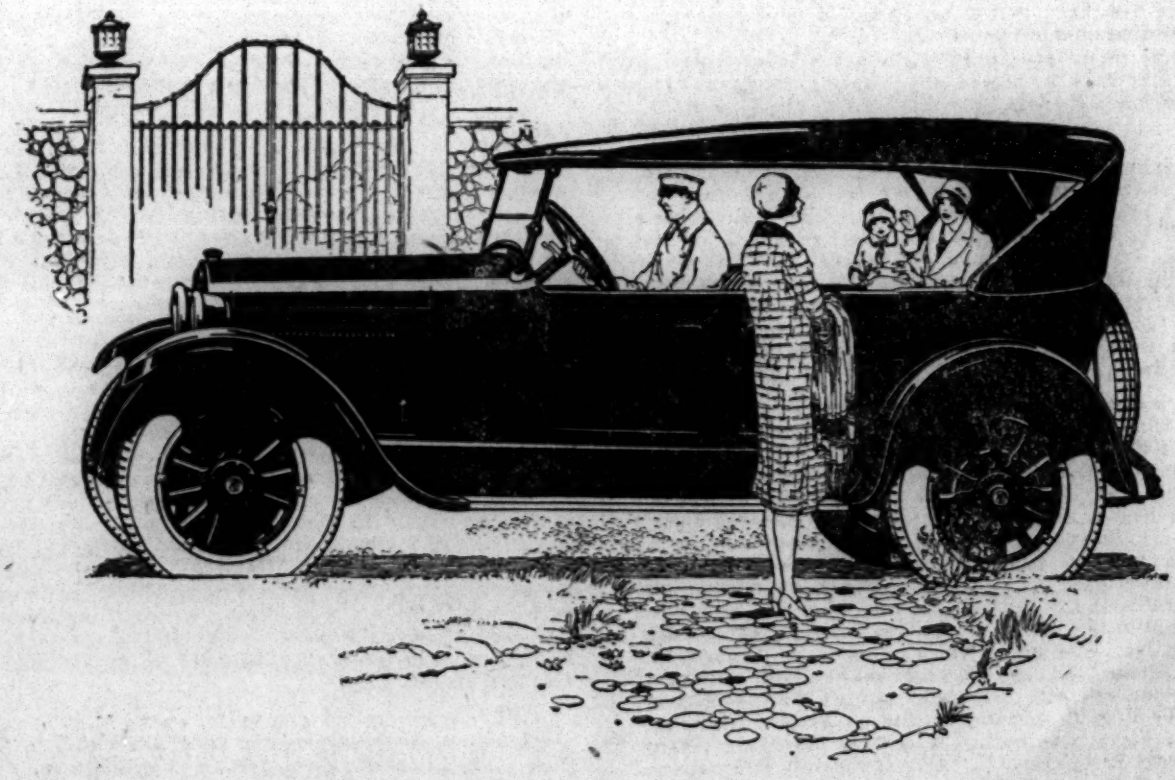

The China Motors, Inc., 125 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai
The Dragon Motor Car Co., Ltd., 3 Wong Nei Chung Road, Hong Kong
The L. E. Gale Co., Ching Ming Building, Hankow
E. W. Frazar & Co., 13 Rue de Paris, Tientsin

for individual news service as for news agency reports. Consequently any press rate, other than a nominal rate, is unsatisfactory, if the aim be to bring about a generous flow of news in all directions throughout the world.

Although there is by no means an unlimited demand for international news or everywhere a willingness to publish unbiased reports, there can be no doubt that nominal press rates would greatly stimulate the flow of international news, would encourage many more newspapers and periodicals to maintain correspondents abroad, and would make more difficult the supression or manipulation of news. The conception of adequate communication facilities transmitting press messages at nominal rates is a constructive and enlarged approach to one aspect of the freedom of the press, freedom to print being strengthened by some machinery encouraging the widest possible gathering of news.

Whether this is desirable or not of course depends upon one's predilections. A good many professional diplomats believe in the necessity of their directing the distribution of news. For many years there have been low press rates and an extensive exchange of news between the several European countries, yet it is pointed out that the World War came just the same. International news services, however, while they may be expected to held break down provincialism and to throw the spotlight of publicity on many problems, can scarcely be expected to prevent conflicts arising out of fundamental racial, religious, political and economic differences. An authority in the field of international news has given as his opinion that one of the contributing cause to the World War may be found in the unfortunate way in which news services were organized in Europe.

British Empire Press Conferences have gone on record as favoring the establishment of a press rate of a penny a word between any two points within the empire, however far apart they may be. They have opposed the subsidizing of newspapers or of news service by governments, and they do not regard the establishment of low press rates as a subsidy to the press but as a contribution towards the unity of the empire. Certainly no such rates is likely to be made by any commercial enterprise, and it is problematical whether, as an incident to other services, it can be made by a government-owned system without involving considerable losses. In any event there are many, and by no means uninfluential, people who believe that nominal press rates are of sufficient social and political importance to justify the tax payer meeting a deficit, on precisely the same theory that he provides funds for highways and schools.

III

As might be expected, a number of international controversies have arisen over efforts to get or to retain advantages regarding communications. That the number is not larger is due in part to the International Telegraph Convention and its accompanying regulations. While the scope of this agreement is essentially limited to facilitating the international exchange of traffic, the working relations that have resulted between government administrations and companies have brought about a certain degree of international comity.

When cables were first developed Great Britain already had a colonial empire. Naturally enough the laying of cables between the different parts of the empire received official encouragement and attracted British capital. In consequence Great Britain at once achieved and has maintained a supremacy in the manufacture of submarine cable apparatus, in the extent of her trained personnel and in the number of miles of cable owned. As Germany became a colonial power, built up a navy, a merchant marine and overseas trade, the desirability of becoming independent of Great Britain in the matter of cables became increasingly apparent to her. The manufacture of cable in Germany was therefore encouraged and in time an extensive system of German cables was laid. Progress in this field was opposed both by the British govenment and by British cable companies. As far as the writer is aware, the cable rivalry between Great Britain and Germany is the only international controversy over communications which has been systematically studied and written about. [1]

Immediately following the outbreak of war the German cables in the British Channel were cut. Later the other German cables were cut including two lying between New York and the Azores.Besides this certain lengths were taken up and other cables were diverted. Among these last were the two which connected Borkum (Emden), the Azores and New York. One of them was diverted to connect Penzance (England), the Azores and Halifax; the other to connect Brest, the Azores and New York, the terminal in the latter city being transferred to the offices of a French cable company. Some of the actions of the various allies as to the German cables were clearly justified as legitimate war activities, but others seem to indicate a purpose to dismember permanently the German cable system and to strengthen their own.

At the Peace Conference the German cables were the subject of considerable discussion. The United States insisted upon the restoration of pre-war services, at least so far as the transatlantic cables were concerned, pointing out that the diversion of these cables injured the United States quite as much as it injured Germany. France and Great Britain, having previously reached and understanding regarding them, would not consent to their reestablishment. By the treaty of peace, Germany renounced in her own behalf of her nationals all title to the cables in favor of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. Although extended negotiations have since taken place, the powers have been unable to come to an agreement regarding the distribution of the cables, with the excention of the relatively unimportant cables radiating from Yap. The powers which seized and diverted them are still in possession.

British and Danish companies hold concessions by virtue of which they claim the exclusive rights until 1931 to land cables on the coasts of China and to exchange traffic with the Chinese overland telegraph system. They assert that their concessions cover radio. The concessions were secretly obtained, and the monoply provisions have been challenged by the United States as constituting violations of treaty rights. In 1900, during the Boxer troubles, when the first extensions were made, apparently one object of the companies was to prevent the laying of a transpacific cable except upon such terms as they might dictate. In this they succeeded, as in the present transpacific cable—which was laid to forestall an American governmental one—the British company has half interest and the Danish company a quarter interest. No competing cable has been laid. In the face of the cable concessions China has granted several radio concessions one to a Japanese company conferring a long time monoply over external radio communications. Despite British, Danish, and Japanese China has also granted a non-monopolistic concession for a high-powered radio station and certain secondary stations to an American company, which during the course of negotiations received the vigorous backing of the American government.

Electrical communications in the Pacific formed an item on the agenda of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament. For various reasons the subject was not taken up. Nevertheless, the development of comprehensive cable and radio systems in the North Pacific, operated in a manner to meet the various needs and organized in a manner to prevent conflicts between the nations concerned, offers an opportunity for constructive statesmanship.

IV

Early in the development of telegraphs in Europe frontiers were met, and international agreements had to be made for the exchange of traffic and for the forwarding of through traffic. The various agreements crysta llized in the International Telegraph Convention of 1875 with its annexed service regulations. The convention has remained unchanged, but the regulations have been the subject of several revisions. Although the convention and regulations grew out of immediate European needs, most of the countries of the world have adhered to the convention, the convention, the notable exceptions being China, where communication services have largely been dominated by foreign companies, and the United States, which alone among the great powers has not gone in for a large measure of government ownership and operation.

While the status of companies engaged in commercial communication enterprises is none too clear, in practice their views have been given friendly consideration whenever changes in the regulations have been contemplated. They on their side, with the exception of American cable companies, abide by the international service regulations. Even the American companies comply with all but a few of them, and the departures are tolerated by the foreign governments partly out of an unwillingness to coerce the American companies and partly because the deviations concern American interests more than foreign.

Besides objecting to certain of the international regulations, the American companies have been opposed to adherence on the broad ground that the convention is essentially a compact between nations operating their own telegraph systems. As Congress has never undertaken to

[1] Charles Lesage: La rivalite Anglo-Germanique. Les cables sous-marins allemands. Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 1915.

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provide for the somewhat dubious project of regulating unilaterally international communications, American non-adherence to the convention leaves the companies free from regulation of their international traffic, except to the extent that foreign governments assert control over operations in their respective jurisdictions.

The present International Radio-Telegraph Convention and Regulations date from 1912. Owing to subsequent developments in radio both the convention and the regulations require extensive revision and amendment. Most of the nations, including the United States, but with a far-reaching reservation, are parties to the radio-telegraph agreement. By cross reference many articles of Telegraph Convention are incorporated in the Radio-Telegraph Convention and Regulations.

Meetings of the signatories to the telegraph and to the radio-telegraph conventions were postponed because of the World War. In view of the obvious need of them, and largely as an outgrowth of the discussions over the seized German cables and a somewhat nebulous discussion of the internationalization of cables, there was adopted during the course of the Peace Conference the following resolution:

The Principal Allied and Associated Powers shall, as soon as possible, arrange for the convoking of an International Congress to consider all international aspects of communication by land-line telegraphs, cables, or wireless telegraphy, and to make recommendations to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers with a view to providing the entire world with adequate facilities of this nature on a fair and equitable basis.[2]

On October 8, 1920, a preliminary conference of representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers met at Washington. It worked through several committees. The reports of these, other than those dealing with the former German cables and the improvement of facilities between the participating powers, while not published, have been furnished to the nations of the world and to the principal cable and radio companies for criticism and suggestion.

The conference considered a wide range of subjects, many of them of a highly technical character. Although the subject was taken up, no agreement was reached for distribution of the former German cables. In the discussions regarding the improvemet of communication services between the participating powers, the American representatives were little more than spectators. As the other four powers conduct communication services, they were in a position not only to consider constructive proposals but to bind themselves to carry them out.

During the coming year further international meetings will be held to discuss international electrical communication matters. There will probably be at the same time meetings of the signatories to the Telegraph Convention and to the Radio-Telegraph Convention and also a continuation of the Washington Communications Conference and of the work of a technical radio committee which met at Paris in 1921.

V

Only the barest outline can be given here of the communications problems which require, or are susceptible of, international consideration by the powers generally, others only by the powers immediately concerned. Arrangements for telephone or telegraph facilities for through operation come in the latter class.

As radio emanations do not respect man-made political borders, radio operations and practices are of general international concern. There is need for international agreements providing for the classification of wave lengths, for their allocation for different classes of service and, in the case of wave lengths employed in long distance transmission, for their allocation among the nations. The question arises as to where lies the ultimate right to determine who may use or who may not use a given wave for transmission. Private enterprise and possibly certain nations believe that prescriptive rights can be obtained. If this is true, invaluable rights are being obtained by a process analogous to squatting.

Inasmuch as a given message in its course to its destination may be transmitted by telephone, cable, radio and even by means of sound and visual signals and may traverse any number of countries, there is an apparent need for uniformity in service regulations. To insure such uniformity, the proposal has been made that along with the revision and extension of the present telegraph and radio regulations the conventions be amalgamated, and that sound and visual signalling be included.

The only rates fixed by existing telegraph regulations are European terminal and transit rates, the European countries having agreed upon uniform rates. Were all the communications of the world government operated, there presumably would come about in time uniform terminal and transit rates throughout the world, or rates based on a world-wide system of zones.

As the grant by a country of a telegraph, cable or radio monopoly covering its external communications affects other countries, as has been pointed out in the case of monopolies granted by China, the Washington Communications Conference considered the possibility of an international agreement obligating the signatories not to grant or to support their nationals in seeking monopoly rights except under unusual and specified circumstances. Such a proposal is in line with American policy, as the United States has not granted monopolies and apparently favors competition. But whether competition between American companies, and between them and foreign companies and governments, is in American or international public interest or in the interest of the communication companies is debatable.

Since for effective operation a cable should not exceed by very much two thousand miles, certain islands, like the Azores and the Hawaiian, are strategic cable relay points. As the local business is often negligible, the suggestion was offered at the Conference at Washington that the nations owning such strategetically located islands agree to make them freely available for cable relay purposes, free from tax and free from censorship, even to a considerable degree in war time.

Such a proposal raises the whole question of the status of communication services in war time, and particularly of the status of cables. The actions of the Allies in cutting, taking up and diverting German cables and requiring their renunciation by Germany, even though the cables were privately owned, constitute precedents disquieting to cable companies and tending to encourage the erection of high-powered radio stations in preference to the laying of cables. The subject of the status of cables in war time has long been discussed. President Buchanan's message to Queen Victoria upon the opening of the first transatlantic cable touched upon it. The Washington Communications Conference looked at the subject, but did not get very far.

At the Washington Communications Conference the question was also brought up as to whether existing laws and international agreements are so phrased as to afford protection to copyrighted material transmitted by radio. As radio messages can be intercepted by others than the station to which they are directed, the further question arises as to whether the transmitting station is in any way responsible for the content of messages. For example, a radio station transmits in the regular course a libelous message or a message offensive to a friendly power. Does the fact that the message may be generally intercepted, and is so intercepted, provide grounds for action against the station by the person defamed or for complaint by the nation affected?

VI

Before leaving the subject of international electrical communications, which at the most charitable estimate has merely been touched upon, something needs be said about the attitude of the various governments. There seems to be a general recognition of the need for uniform operating and traffic regulations and for rather detailed technical understandings regarding radio. Naturally there are wide, but not insurmountable differences of opinion as to the scope and details of such agreements.

While there is some doubt as to whether general international understandings can be reached to check the granting to commercial enterprises of radio and cable monopolies affecting international communications, and to make generally available strategetic islands and other places suitable for cable relay purposes, there appears to be a willingness to discuss these questions.

On the other hand there is much doubt as to the desirability or feasibility of attempting to bring about an international agreement defining the status of cables in war time. The subject bristles with difficulties and certainly is not likely to be taken up until after Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and America have reached an agreement regarding the former German cables.

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2 Includes telephones and wireless telephony. The existing telegraph regulations contain telephone provisions.

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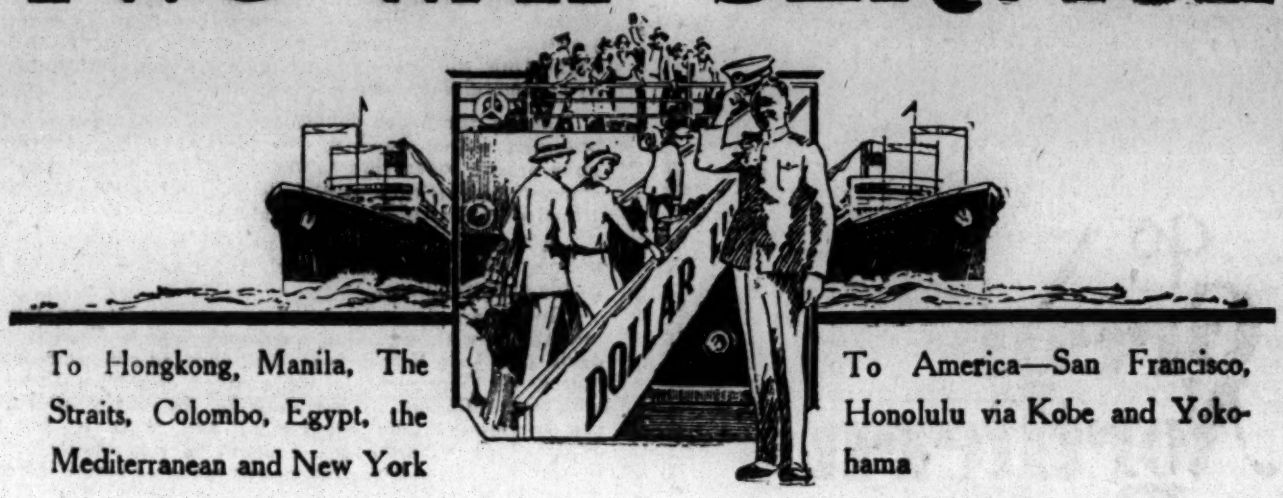

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Generally speaking, governments owning and operating services have shown a willingness to consider specific proposals for the provision of additional facilities for international traffic or for the joint provision of international cables. It is an open secret that certain governments would like to take up with the American government the question of jointly providing certain facilities and services and jointly regulating the rates of international connections provided by commercial enterprises.

As to the broad conception of an international network operated on a basis of world-wide public service, the government operating administrations have usually a sympathetic attitude, which is due in part to the example afforded by the Universal Postal Union.

A thorough survey would require the presentation of the policies and interests of each of the nations, but this is out of the queation here.

In Japan there is complete government ownership and operation, with the single exception of a Danish owned cable laid long before Japan had adopted a communications policy. In Japan, as in some other countries, there is an apparent difficulty in harmonizing the radio interests of the communications department and those of the navy. While Japan's immediate concern in communications lies in the Far East, her government takes an active interest in world-wide communications and a particular interest in the improvement of services with the United States.

In Great Britain, the Dominions and the British possessions generally there is a large degree of government ownership and operation. Nevertheless several of the great cable systems of the world are operated by British companies and British private enterprise is encouraged to some extent in radio. The working balance which has been struck between government activity and private enterprise has given a commanding position to the British. Although of all the powers Great Britain is best able to take care of its own interests, the policy of the government has been to approach international communication matters in a broad and liberal manner.

As the practice of the United States—it can scarcely be called a policy—has been to leave the establishment and conduct of its international communications services to private enterprise, very largely American and unregulated as to international services, America in this regard is in a unique position among the nations. To what extent, under the circumstances, the American government should participate in general international communications conferences is a question that concerns not only the United States but the other countries as well. Without taking a new tack the United States certainly can not participate in limited international arrangements looking toward the joint provision, by the countries immediately concerned, of new facilities of the joint regulation of rates of services provided by commercial enterprises.

No attempt will be made here to discuss the various courses open to the American government or to conjecture the attitude that it is likely to adopt. Certain general statements, however, may be in place. The pressure of events will probably force it to take a more lively interest than heretofore in international communications and in communications with and between its possessions. The political, military, and naval significance of communications are becoming better understood; the American press is taking an interest in communications as affecting the import and export of news; and commerce and shipping are becoming aware of their requirements.

The actions of other countries, too, affect the United States. The American army and navy regard the development of communication facilities abroad as having an immediate bearing on their own concerns. The fact that the British government now operates services between Canada and Great British affects American communication companies and other American interests. Readjustments of services and rates to aid foreign trade and news distribution promptly react on American interests.

The character of forthcoming general communications conferences will be largely influenced by whether or not the United States participates. With the United States not participating, the conferences will be composed of delegates representing countries having either complete or at least a large degree of public ownership and operation. With the United States participating, efforts will be made to compromise the interests of commercial enterprises with the interests of government operated systems. If the United States participates solely to further the immediate interests of American cable and radio companies, its participation will not be relished by those who envisage a world-wide network of communications operated on a public service basis.—*From Foreign Affairs, New York.*

Among the Missionaries

MARRIAGES

January:

19th, at Foochow, China, H. Edwin V. Andrews of the C.I.M., Chefoo, to Grace A. Funk of the A.B.C.F.M., Shaowu, Fukien.

DEATHS

February:

In U.S.A., Dr. James Boyd Neal, who came to China in 1883, and who latterly served as the Dean of the School of Medicine of the Shantung Christian University at Tsinan. (By cable).

ARRIVALS

November:

14th, from Sweden, Mr. Olaf Ferm (new), Swedish Free.

December:

16th, from Britain, Miss D. Benham (new), Mrs. E. E. Bryant, L.M.S.

18th, from Germany, Dr. K. F. Herr, Mr. L. A. Salzgeber, (all new), L.

20th. from Britain, Miss E. Hope Bell, Miss W. I. Coxon, L. M. S.

30th, from Europe, Miss C. A. Couch, Miss Jessie Wilson, A. C. M.

January:

5th, from America, Miss Ann E. Foster, A. B. F. M. S.; Miss B. E. Oky (new), C. I. M.; from Canada, Miss M. Simpson, Miss M. I. Craig, Miss D. Y. Luton, (all new), Mr. M. Hardman, Mrs. J. Lawson, C. I. M.; from Norway, Rev. and Mrs. T. Sorensen and one child, C. I. M.; Rev. and Mrs. N. I. Engebretsen, N.M.C.; from Germany, Miss A. Schroter, C.I.M.

9th, from Australia, Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Williams; from New Zealand, Miss A. R. Edmanson, (all new), L.M.S.

11th, from Australia, Rev. and Mrs. A. Hayman and three children, Miss E. G. Foot, Miss A. I. Hill, C.I.M.

13th, from Britain, Dr. and Mrs. R. V. Liddell (new), L.M.S.; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. B. Harmon and two children, B.M.S.

22nd, from Canada, Miss J. L. Brydon, P.C.C.; from Norway, Rev. and Mrs. J. O. M. Nordmo and one child, N.A.M.; from U.S.A., Miss A. Overgaard (new), S.A.M.

24th, from Australia, Miss Strahan, Mrs. Kirth, C.M.M.L.

27th, from America. Enid P. Johnson, A.B.F.M.S.

30th, from U.S.A., Miss Ruth L. Parker Y.W.C.A.; Miss Lanneau, S.B.C.; Dr. C. Lewis, P.N.

31st, from America, Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Roberts and three children, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Mowrey, (new), A.C.M.

February:

8th, from Canada, Dr. C. Travis, C.E.C.

10th, from Australia, Miss E. M. Varley, C.M.S.; from England, Miss Leary, C.M.; Dr. Pell, Miss Cuthbertson, Miss Brown, Miss Millican, (all new), Miss Grand, W.M.M.S.

12th, from U.S.A., Miss Josephine Brown, (new), Y.W.C.A.

24th, from India, Miss Elizabeth Culver, (new), Y. W. C. A.

DEPARTURES

December:

12th, for Germany, Rev. and Mrs. F. K. Schoppe, L.

13th, for England, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Chalkley, Miss M. Heigh; for Australia, Miss O. C. Lucas, Miss F. M. Dibley, all C. I. M.

23rd, for England, Miss B. Leggat, Mrs. F. E. Talbot, C. I. M.

27th, for Norway, Mr. M. Jenssen, N. M. C.

January:

6th, for Britain, Dr. A. C. Price, L. M. S.

10th, for Britain, Dr. H. Balme, B. M. S.

13th, for Australia, Mr. D. E. Hoste, Rev, F. S. Joyce, C. I. M.

14th, for Britain, Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Brown and two children, L. M. S.

15th, for England, Misses Daddow and Graham, S. A.

16th, for Europe, Mrs. F. R. Graves, Misses L. J. and E. W. Graves, A. C. M.

17th, for America, Miss Susan F. Eames, P.N.; Miss A. M. Wixon, M.E.; for Australia, Mrs. A. R. Young and one child, T.F.S.

21st, for America, Dr. and Mrs. H. Thomas and three children, Mrs. H. R. Benjamin and three children, A.B.F.M.S.; Dr. and Mrs. Seymour, P.N.; Miss Butler, G.C.; Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Ridgely, A.C.M.; for England, Dr. Andrews, Miss Field, Miss Prichard, Miss Gooch, W.M.M.S.; Miss E. Gedge, S.P.G.

24th, for Britain, Miss M.M.Hogben, L.M.S.

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29th, for Europe, Rev. C. H. Horner, Mr. J. V. W. Bergamini, A.C.M.; for U.S.A., Miss M. E. Schorsch, C.I.M.

30th, for Australia, Mrs. R. L. McIntyre and three children, C.I.M.

February:

2nd for Germany, Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Witt and four children, L.; for Norway, Mr. and Mrs. Fitje and three children, Miss Istad, N.L.M.

3rd, for America, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Seymour, P.N.; for England, Dr. and Mrs. Ellis, W.M.M.S.; Venerable Archdeacon and Mrs. W. S. Moule, Miss A. Maddison, C.M.S.

4th, for Europe, Miss Olive H. Pott, for America, Miss Mabel Sibson, A. C. M.; Miss Marion Boss, A. B. F.M.S.

5th, for America, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bjelke and three children, A.B.F.M.S.

6th, for America, Miss Emily E. Miler, Miss Melvina Sollman, A. B. F. M. S.; Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Gaunt and three children, M. E.

7th, for England, Rev. and Mrs. E. J. Mann, C. I. M.; Rev. and Mrs. John Shields and two children, B. M. S.

8th, for Scotland, Mr. and Mrs. Stobie, U. F. C.

10th, for U. S. A., Mr. and Mrs. Schaffer, F. M. A.; Mrs. Leavell and one child, S. B. C.

18th, for America, Rev. and Mrs. A. S. Cooper, Miss A. B. Bishop, Miss L. P. Wells, A. C. M.

23rd, for U. S. A. Miss K. Vaughn, Y. W. C. A.

26th, for England, Miss Watson, Miss Sowerby, B.M.S.

30th, for U.S.A., Miss Wixon, M. E. F. B.—*The Chinese Recorder.*

News from Central China

A recent conference held in Chungking by the various groups of generals in Szechuan has agreed upon a general plan for the distribution of revenues collected within Szechuan Province. It is estimated that the various taxes in Szechuan produce an annual income of about $24,000,000. One fourth of this amount, $6,000,000, has been set aside for all administrative departments of the province including education, while three fourths will be used for the upkeep of troops in Szechuen.

The memorial hospital erected by the Chinese for the late Father Angelicus Melotto, of the Roman Catholic Mission, who was killed by bandits in Hupeh in 1923, was opened on January 14 by Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan in the presence of Chinese and foreign officials and representatives. Father Melotto was an Italian working in the Catholic Mission, which is officially under French protection. When he was kidnapped by bandits at Teian, Hupeh, the Chinese troops under Marshal Hsiao were ordered to chase the captors, who shot the captive before they gave him up to the pursuing troops. The case was amicably settled between the Hupeh government and the Italian and French Consulates largely through the spirit of sacrifice of the Catholic Mission, who declined to make any demands for the dead. It was finally agreed that the Chinese authorities of Hupeh and the leading gentry of Hankow should cooperate to erect a hospital for the Chinese in memory of Father Melotto, in order to perpetuate Father Melotto's work for the Chinese. A fund for opening up the work of the hospital has been raised at the opening ceremony through contributions, amounting to about $55,000.

Since the announcement of the winding up of the anti-Traitors movement, Marshal Wu Pei-fu has been receiving representatives from practically every political group in China all offering their assistance to Marshal Wu's plan to reinstate the law of the land. Chang Tso-lin, Feng Yu-hsiang and the various commanders of the Kuominchun now in control of Peking and Tientsin, and Chen Chiung-ming of the South, have all approached Wu. The ex-M. P.'s are also unusually active between here and Tientsin.

A Chinese telegram states that Hupeh province has obtained $170,000 as its share of the Customs famine surtax, which has been distributed to the different famine-stricken provinces by the International Famine Relief Commission. A few weeks ago, the question of securing fund from this source was discussed in Hankow in view of the urgent need for relief in the famine districts in Hupeh.

The Yale-in-China College of Changsha, Hunan, is now under the management and full charge of a complete Chinese board of 20 members and a Chinese President. The institution was started in 1906 with the support of students and graduates of Yale University in America, but in 1914 it merged with a Chinese institution at the proposal of the latter. The joint institution after a trial period of ten years

has become a success, hence the appointment of a Chinese Board of control.

The Chinese Government Salt Revenue have finally appointed Mr. W. H. Chien and Mr. E. M. Gale auditors of the Audit office for East Hupeh located in Hankow. The appointment was made by the Chief Inspectors of Salt Revenue in Peking. This settles the outstanding dispute between the local government and the Salt Administration in Peking.

Mr. Kao En-hung, former Minister of Communications and now Director-General of Communications at the Headquarters of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, will shortly return to Hankow before the China New Year. He is now on a mission representing Marshal Wu Pei-fu in Hangchow and Nanking, where he is negotiating terms of cooperation between Sun Chuan-fang and Wu Pei-fu.

Mr. Hsisan C. Liu, who was in 1903-1910 formerly Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the Civil Governor of Chihli and later Aide-de Camp of Foreign Affairs to the Viceroy of Shantung, has been appointed Secretary to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Chang Chien, Jr. has arrived in Hankow to interview Marshal Wu Pei-fu, representing his father, Chang Chien of Nantungchow, and various other political interests in Kiangsu Province. He has been received into audience by Marshal Wu on the day of his arrival.

The Provincial Specie Bank is planning to issue dollar notes to the amount of $1,000,000. The Bank has already in circulation a huge amount of cash notes (1000 cash face value) and equivalent to 30 cents known as Kwan Piao, or government notes. Numerous protests have been lodged against the new issue.

An inspection party of eight Japanese representing the Osaka Municipal Educational Bureau is due to arrive in Hankow sometime this month. The travelers will inspect the various educational institutions in Wuchang and Hankow, and will investigate the current movements among the students in the interior.

In reply to an inquiry from Governor Chao Heng-ti of Hunan Province, Chang Tso-lin is reported to have answered to the following effect with respect to the sending of Japanese troops in Manchuria. He said that he has allowed the Japanese to land their troops in Manchuria for the protection of their commercial interests and their nationals, just as the governors along the Yangtze have from time to time allowed the British, American, Japanese, French, Italian and other foreign marines to land during the time of emergency.

A slight earthquake is reported to have occurred at Tatsienlu, the salt district of Szechuan, on January 14. No detail as to the casualties and damages is indicated in the report, from Chungking dated January 15.

Ex-President Li Yuan-hung now has a resident representative in Hankow through whom he is unofficially dealing with the local politicians on the question of the revival of constitution. It is said that the Wu Pei-fu group favors the restoration of the Tsao Kun constitution and the election of a new President to succeed Tsao Kun, which plan leaves out Li Yuan-hung entirely. However, there are a large section of M.P.'s who faver the reinstallation of Li Yuan-hung, and the two parties are working hard to make the two plans reconcile.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu is now considering a new plan whereby the name of his army will be changed into the Ho-Ping-Chun, or the Peaceful Army instead of the Anti-Traitors Army.

Hankow, January 16, 1926.

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Who's Who in China

Mr. P. C. Wong

(王伯秋先生)

Mr. P. C. Wong, one of the most public-spirited citizens of Kiangsu Province, was born in Hunan Province in 1887 At the early age of 17 he entered the Military College of Chekiang and two years later, in 1906, he entered Waseda University, Tokyo, to study political science. After being graduated from Waseda University with the degree of B. A. (Bachelor of Science), Mr. Wong returned to China and founded what is at present the Kiangsu Law College at Nanking.

His ability was recognized, at the age of 27 he was sent by Han Kwo-chuin, ex-civil governor of Kiangsu, to America to pursue his higher education. He studied at California and at Harvard University. Immediately upon his return to China in 1919, he was appointed professor of political science at the National Teachers' College, Nanking. He played a prominent role in the instituting of the National Southeastern University at Nanking and was made head of the political science department of that institution. Later he became acting-president and dean of the Kiangsu Law School. Mr. Wong has also been the lecture professor at Ginling College, the National Institute of Chi Nan and the First Provincial Girls' Normal School, Nanking. He was formerly a member of the Board of Directors of the National Science Society, and it was largely through his efforts and those of his colleagues, that the Auditorium Hall for Arts and Science was erected in Nanking.

At the present time, Mr. Wong holds the following positions and offices: Dean of the Kiangsu Law School; member, Board of Trustees of the National Association for the Promotion of Popular Education; general secretary of the Kiangsu Association for the Promotion of Popular Education; chairman, Reconstruction Committee of the Ming Tomb and the Lotus Lake; chairman, Reformatory Association.

He is married and has a son and two daughters.

News from South China

Reports from Wuchow state that the Society to Study Sun-wenism in Canton is opening a branch at that West River port. The society, inaugurated in Canton but recently, aims to emphasize that the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen had only advocated that the theory of wealth and property be developed by and for the people from resources which should have been of the people. The society is trying to deny that Sun-wenism is category to Bolshevism.

The Kwangsi Government Mint in Wuchow is taking in all the low standard and spurious coins at about 60 per cent of their face value in order to recast them into new and finer grade ones, according to legal standard, so as to relieve the market of those depreciated 20-cent pieces with which the militarists in power and other unscrupulous politicians have been infesting for some time.

Strike pickets in Fati, the south-western section of the Canton Harbor Limit, raided an opium den on January 6, alleging that the owner has been "smuggling" persons to Hongkong by arranging for sampans to convey intended passengers from that locality to the Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company S.S. *Lungshan* and *Fatshan* now plying the two ports, It has been the practice of prospective passengers for these vessels for some time to board them at night from sampans engaged at Honam, Fongtsuen, Fati, Wongsha, and other outskirts of the city where strike pickets are fewer or less vigilant.

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. and several Christian schools will participate in the proposed entertainment of overseas Chinese from the Straits or America who are now in Hongkong but will pay Canton a visit with special permission of the Strike Committee. The excursion party will number 120 persons, and the management of S.S. *Tung On*, looking towards an early resumption of regular traffic, will take the party to Canton free of charge.

Since the almost complete unification of finance control in Kwangtung Province, except the revenue in the island of Hainan which is still in the hands of anti-Reds, the Canton government had a receipt of $3,616.529 for October and $3,-832,838 for November last, or almost six times more than those of corresponding months in 1924.

As a preliminary step towards the removal of the present chaos in subsidiary currency, it has been decided by the Canton government to re-open the government Mint and replace all the now base coins with new ones, which will include silver dollars as well as small coins.

As a memorial to the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese diplomat and statesman and, at the time of his death, Civil Governor of Kwangtung, a hospital will be built. A committee is being organized to undertake the work of finance and construction.

General Ching Chiem, a former Tuchun of Hunan who has been several years with the mercenary army of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is being suggested for the command of the additional 6 Corps of the Red Army. The strength of each division in the Army will be increased by one regiment, according to a new plan for reorganization, making a division to consist of four regiments of three battalions each. A corps in the Red Army now consists of two divisions.

The crime wave in Canton is subsiding, and on January 7 and 8 only two serious cases came to the attention of the police, one of daylight robbery in which a policeman combatting the culprit was stabbed to death and another of murder, in which one ricsha coolie killed another with pecuniary motive. The alleged perpetrators, one in each case, have been arrested.

Mr. Wang Wai-hong, late manager of Canton Water Works, sentenced by the Special Criminal Court to pay a fine of $130,000 and jail for six years for embezzlement, has given notice to appeal.

The junk owners along the principal rivers in Kwangtung, with the support of all sampan men, are petitioning the Kuomintang to withdraw the new levy on them for protective service, claiming that the several taxes and registration fees they are paying should cover the expenses of upkeeping river patrols for the benefit of inland shipping.

Labor unions in Canton now regularly registered with the Kuomintang commissar of labor and agriculture only will soon be permitted to exist as such, those failing to identify themselves with Kuomintang rule having been warned to become a part of the system at once. A number of labor unions has not been actively associated itself with the present movement, and this sort of affair will not be tolerated by the ruling party in Canton, it appears.

Reports are current in Chinese press that Macao-Canton traffic by steamers as before the strike and boycott may soon

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be restored under similar conditions as those of British steamers now running between Canton and Hongkong. The Strike Committee will not interfere with passenger traffic under certain regulations, while still prohibiting the entrance of foreign merchandise by way of Macao.

The delegates to the second conference of the Kuomintang now in session in Canton were guests of the leading commercial guilds of the city at a reception on January 10 and, in reply to welcome from the merchants, a delegate said that the Kuomintang, while friendly to the workers, never means to labor for the interests of working class with detriment to the capitalist section of the community.

Mr. Sun Fo, commissar of reconstruction, and Mr. Wu Te-chen, chief of police, at Canton, have resumed their respective duties since their return to the city from Shanghai on January 9. Mr. Sun sat in the Provincial Council for the first time on the 12th since his return. Mr. Sun's uncle, Mr. T. V. Soong, is also a member of the council.

The Japanese S. S. *Kenkon Maru* is being held in Swatow since evening of January 4 when it was alleged that two Japanese sailors of this steamer, during a dispute with two sampan men who had just taken them from shore on board, killed one and wounding the other. The Chinese are demanding for a compensation of $10,000 and the punishment of the two accused. One of the sampan men, having fallen over board from the steamer during the scuffle, might or might not have been drowned; and the charge of killing was, therefore, uncertain.

The Hongkong University on January 12 conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Law on Sir Cecil Clementi, Governor of Hongkong and *ex-officio* Chancellor of the University; Mr. R. H. Kotewall, a member of the Hongkong Legislative Council; Professor Ponsonby Fane, a distinguished member of the University Faculty; and Sir Edward Stubbs, a former Governor of Hongkong (*in absentia*).

The S. S. *Taiping*, sister ship to the S. S. *Changte*, built by the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., to the order of the Australian-Oriental Line, Messrs. G. S. Yuill & Co., carried out her official trials January 12 and sails on her maiden trip on January 22.

The annual dinner in commemoration of the execution in Manila, on December 30, 1896, of Dr. Jose Rizal, was held by the Filipino community of Hongkong at the China Restaurant on the evening of January 10. More than 120 persons were present, and a dance followed the dinner, which was under the auspices of the Hongkong Filipino Club.

The Chinese cruisers, *Kong Yan and Tong Chi*, arrived at Hongkong from Amoy on January 10th, on their way to Hoi-how to re-inforce the anti-Reds there.

Canton, January 12, 1926.

A Survey of the Silk Industry of Central China

(*Continued from last week*)

Again in Central China where only one important crop of cocoons is produced annually, sericulture is considered a lucrative by-product industry, in which the farmer engages during the off season of his regular agricultural crops, and from which he considers all money made, a clear profit. The farmer takes what he can get for his cocoons and little consideration is given to the real cost of production.

Rearing of Silkworms

It is said that practically all the farmers in the Wusih-Changchow district are engaged in rearing silkworms during the silk worm season. The species of worms are of a distinctive breed not introduced from other districts but are indigenous to this section. The cocoons are quite similar to those of Sin Yuen being small, olive shaped and of excellent white color. The silk worm season begins the latter part of April. The feeding period is about 28 days and the total silkworm season is about one and a half months. During this period of the year the farmers are free from other agricultural work, as rice planting follows the silkworm season.

The farmers rear silkworms for cocoons only, that is, they do not reel the cocoons into raw silk in their homes as is done in many other districts. The native method of reeling for domestic consumption has long ago disappeared, and modern steam filatures have been introduced.

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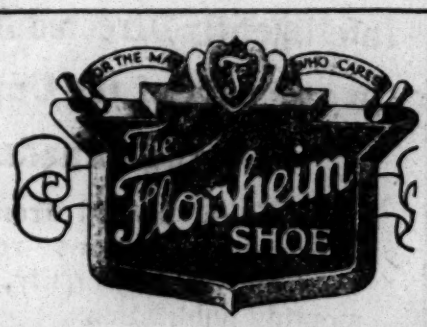

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The farmers are all expert sericulturalists in the native methods, and, because of the keen competition of cocoon buyers for their supply of raw materials, the cocoon farmers receive good prices for their products. Silk worm rearing is a profitable and prosperous enterprise in the district, but this prosperity has brought with it evils which have been followed by a deterioration in the quality of cocoons. Fundamentally, the deterioration is due to the method of producing the native egg sheets, and the unscientific method of rearing the silkworms. But it is said that deterioration is also due to two undesirable practices by the farmers in the district, especially those of Wusih, in silk worm rearing. The first practice is the rearing of the bivoltine type of worm, with the univoltine type during the Spring crop. The cocoon of the bivoltine type is of inferior quality and its presence in a lot of Spring cocoons gives a poor yield. The rearing of bivoltine worms has the advantage from the farmer's point of view, of a shorter rearing period since the worms moult only three times, instead of four. They eat much less leaf, and produce heavy green cocoon for the small amount of silk they contain. The second bad practice is the insufficiency of the amount of leaves fed during the last few days and the vicious habit of shaking the cocoon mounts while the worms are spinning their cocoons. This immediately causes the worm to stop spinning and stops the changing of a silkworm into a chrysallis, thus decreasing the amount of silk content and increasing the weight of the individual cocoons. This unwise practice is doing a great deal of harm to the cocoon crops.

Cocoon Production

The city of Wusih is without question the most important cocoon center of Central China. Its own production which amounts to 60 per cent of the total cocoon production of Kiangsu Province, besides a large part of the cocoons from the whole district of Wusih-Changchow are shipped to the city direct for reshipment. During the cocoon season it is a busy city. Along the banks of the Grand Canal near the railway station native houseboats and motor launches are anchored in large numbers serving as temporary offices for the filature managers from Shanghai. The hotels are filled with a long list of patrons.

Meetings are held before the opening of the cocoon season at the Wusih Silk and Cocoon Guild which are attended by the local and Shanghai filature managers and cocoon merchants who decide the date of the opening of the market and the average price of cocoons to be paid during the season. Meetings of the same nature are held in all the cocoon districts where there are guilds The decisions of these meetings are only suggestive and not compulsory.

The cocoons bought and dried at the different cocoon hongs in the villages surrounding Wusih, Changchow, Kiangyin and other cities are either shipped by rail or canal directly to Shanghai or reshipped from Wusih. If the cocoons are to be shipped outside of the producing district, a likin tax has to be paid. The regular likin tax per picul of dry cocoons is $8.00. In addition to this there are different kinds of surtaxes, the amount and kind varying according to the locality. In Wusih during the year 1924 the following additional taxes were levied:—

Surtax for police force	$0.10
Surtax for Cocoon and Silk Guild ..	.30
Surtax for Community Charity Work.. ..	.45
	$0.85

Therefore the total tax amounted to $8.85 per picul of dry cocoons. Because of its fine filament the cocoon produced in the Wusih-Changchow district is greatly demanded by the filatures, especially in producing silk of 9/11 and 11/13 denier, where there cocoons give the best results. The filamants of cocoons from other districts are too coarse to reel such fine sizes. It requires a larger number of cocoons to reel a 13/15 silk by using Wusih cocoons than cocoons from Chekiang province, and therefore it is easier to produce even silk from Wusih cocoons, as the breaking of one filament will affect the evenness of silk by a much smaller per cent.

The following brief table gives a comparison of the qualities of Wusih-Changchow and Shaoshing cocoons:—

Kind of eggs used	Wusih Native Eggs	Wusih Disease Free Eggs	Changchow Native Eggs	Shaoshing Native Eggs
Average denier size of single filament of silk .	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.3
Average length of single filament in meters.. ..	356	503	375	553
Average weight of single cocoon in grams	0.272	0.373	0.299	0.544
Net Yield..	5.400	3.340	4.920	4.540
Gross Yield	6.730	3.950	6.190	5.200

The one characteristic wherein the Wusih and Changchow cocoons produced from native egg sheets is most inferior is in the silk content or yield. It takes in ordinary years over six piculs of dry cocoons to make a picul of raw silk or the Wusih-Changchow cocoon has a gross yield of over 6.0 as against 3.5 of the Japanese cocoons. In 1923 it took even as high as 8 piculs of dry cocoons. This deterioration is due to the lack of recognition of the value of high grade cocoons by the buyers. They have up to the 1925 season paid the same price for all grades of cocoons without careful examination. This in turn has caused the farmers to introduce the vicious practices in rearing which have already been described.

Steam Filature Silk Production

In Wusih there are 18 steam filatures with a total of 5,536 basins. The annual production of raw silk is from 7,000 to 8,000 piculs which is for export. The filatures are quite prosperous. Being newly established, they are better equipped and of better appearance than most of the filatures in Shanghai. The Tsun Nee filature which contains 752 basins is said to be the largest filature in China. Its annual production of "Double Eagle" chop silk is about 1,500 piculs. The Jay Sung is the second laagest filature in Wusih with 520 basins and an annual production of more than 1,000 bales of "Three Dancers" chop silk.

The cocoon supply for the filatures comes mostly from the Wusih-Changchow district itself. The figures from the Provincial Tax Bureau for the year from May 21, 1923 to May 20, 1924 show that 30,918 piculs of dry cocoons were shipped into the city of Wusih from Kiangyin, Changchow, I-Shing, Kiangtan and Sihyang, while the city of Wusih shipped to Shanghai 8,099 piculs of filature silk and 23,643 piculs of dry cocoons produced around Wusih. Assuming a yield of 5.5, the Wusih filatures consumed about 44,500 piculs of dry cocoons, one-third of which were produced around the city of Wusih and two-thirds from the other cities of the district. The Wusih silk filature industry is over-expanded, and is dependent on other cities for its cocoon supply. With the water communication which has just been established between Wusih and Huchow across the Tai Ho Lake, there is a prospect of drawing a large supply of cocoons from the Tsatlee district.

The Wusih filatures have a number of distinct advantages over those of Shanghai. One of these is the lower wage of the operatives. The comparison of the daily wage as given by the Guilds is as follows:—

	Wusih	Shanghai
Reeling Girl	$ .40	.43
Apprentice Reeling Girl ..	.32	.33
Boiling	.24	.25
Sorting	.40	.37
Silk Room	.44	.45
Long Waste	.24	.27

Besides the lower wage scale, the workmanship of the Wusih reeling girls is considered superior and the working day is of 12¼ hours instead of the 11 hours per day as in Shanghai. This reduces Wusih manufacturing expenses about 15 per cent.

The following table gives the average expenses for producing raw silk per basin per day:—

	Wusih	Shanghai
Labor, reeling and general ..	Tls. .40	.51
Light, heat and power	.26	.24
Supervision and Management ..	.17	.16
Rent	.09	.09
Interest	.05	.06
Miscellaneous	.02	.09
	Tls. 1.00	Tls. 1.15

Another advantage is the lower likin tax that is paid. The Wusih filatures can either pay the tax on dry cocoons or on raw silk. A fee of $8.00 per picul is levied on dry cocoons. In computing the tax for raw silk the authorities use 460 catties of dry cocoons as equivalent to one picul of silk as a basis. This gives a tax of $36.80 per picul of silk. However, the yield of the Wusih cocoons is usually 600 catties or more per picul of silk which makes the tax paid on the cocoon basis at least $48.00. Thus a saving of over eleven dollars per picul of silk can be made by the Wusih filatures over those of Shanghai in paying the tax on the silk instead of on the cocoons.

(To be continued next week)

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List of Chinese Internal Loans Outstanding on January 1, 1926

Compiled By E. Kann, Exchange and Bullion Broker, Shanghai.

Name of Loan	Issued In	Total Amount Authorized	Total Amount Issued	Oustanding at present	Rate %	Interest Payable	Secured by the	Bonds Issued	Repayment
4th Year National Loan (Additional Issue)	1923	$ 2,800,000	$ 2,800,000	$ 2,100,000	6%	12th Apr. 12th Oct.	Rev. of Native Customs & Likin in Shansi	$10,000 $1,000 $100 $50, $10 $5	From 1924 by annual drawings
5th Year National Loan*	1916	$20,000,000	$20,000,000	$18,757,590	6%	31st Mar. 30th Sept.	Consolidated National Loans Sinking Fund	$10,000 $1,000 $100 $10, $5	Within 12 years by half-yearly drawings
7th Year Long Term National Loan	1919	$45,000,000	$45,000,000	$45,000,000	6%	30th June. 31st Dec.	Consolidated National Loans Sinking Fund	$10,000 $1,000 $100 $10	Between 1929 and 1938 by half-yearly drawings
Chinese Government 9th Year Short Term Loan for Improvement of the Monetary Market	1920	$60,000,000	$60,000,000	$21,381,500	6%	31st Mar. 30th Sept.	Consolidated National Loans Sinking Fund	$10,000 $1,000 $100 $10 $5 $1	Between 1921 and 1926 by semi-annual drawings
10th Year 96 Million National Loan	1921	$96,000,000	$96,000,0000	$56,391,300 and Y35,251,800	8%	31st Jan. 31st July.	Salt Surplus	$1,000 $100 $10	Between 1921 and 1929 by half-yearly drawings
Chinese Government Consolidated 6%	1921	$80,000,000	$54,392,000	$43,513,778	6%	1st June 1st Dec. 1st Jan.	Consolidated National Loans Sinking Fund	$10,000 $1,000 $100 $50 $10 $5	Within 10 years from 1921 by yearly drawings
National Loan Dtto 2nd Series	1921	$25,600,000	$25,600,000	$25,600,000	6%	1st July	Not definitely secured	Dtto	Between 1931 and 1935.
Chinese Government Consolidated 7%	1921	$13,600,000	$13,600,000	$10,880,000	7%	28th Feb. 31st Aug.	Consolidated National Loans Sinking Fund	$10,000 $1,000 $100 $10 $5 $1	Between 1921 and 1930 by yearly drawings
National Loan Dtto 2nd Series	1921	$ 8,800,000	$ 8,800,000	$ 8,800,000	7%	31st Mar. 30th Nov.	Not definitely secured	Dtto	Between 1931 and 1935.
9th Year Famine Relief Loan	1921	$ 4,000,000	$ 2,168,475	$ 1,595,900	7%	31st May 30th Nov.	10% increase on goods taxes	$10,000 $1,000 $100 $10 $5	Within 2 years by half-yearly drawings (extended)
11th Year Short Term Loan*	1922	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$ 4,000,000	8%	31st May 30th Nov.	Deferred Russian Boxer Indemnity	$10,000 $1,000 $100	Within 5 years from 1923 by half-yearly drawings of $1,000,000 each.
13th Year Treasury Notes*	1924	$ 4,200,000	$ 4,200,000	$ 3,000,000	8%	31st Mar. 30th Sept.	German Boxer Indemnity		In semi-annual instalments 1925-1927
14th Year National Loan	1925	$15,000,000	$15,000,000	$15,000,000	8%	31st Mar. 30th Sept.	German Boxer Indemnity	$10,000 $1,000 $100	In semi-annual instalments 1928-1934

Men and Events

W. I. White left Shanghai on Tuesday for a business trip to Japan.

Dr. Peter Schmidt left Shanghai on the *Shanghai Maru* last week for a short stay in Japan before proceeding to the United States.

The annual meeting of the American Association of China was held Friday 22, in the Assembly Room of the American Club.

E. T. Stelle, Jr., of the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai, expects to go to the United States on home leave early in February.

S. Munger Finn, representative of the Hardeman Hat Co., of Seattle, returned to Shanghai this week from a business trip to Hankow.

W. R. Barker, Secretary of the American Legation in Peking, arrived here last Saturday by the *President Cleveland*, from San Francisco.

V. H. Armstrong, who has been in the United States for the past six months, returned to Shanghai on the *Empress of Australia* on last Wednesday.

Sydney S. Pickles, of the Findley, Richardson Co., Tokyo, was a Shanghai visitor this week en route to his home in England on furlough.

W. J. Whittaker, sales manager of Universal Winding Co., accompanied by Mrs. Whittaker, returned to Shanghai on the *President Cleveland* last saturday.

The first round-the-world tourist liner of the year, the *Belgenland*, arrived in Shanghai last Friday for a three-day stop. Shopkeepers did a thriving business.

Mrs. Lansing W. Hoyt, the wife of Mr. Hoyt of Mann and Hoyt, returned to Shanghai on the *President Madison* on last Friday, January 15, from a holiday in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Eckerson, of Portland, Ore., passed last week-end in Shanghai en route to Manila, where Mr. Eckerson will be General Manager of the Eli Lilly Company.

J. H. Birkenhauer, of the Fox Film Co., passed through Shanghai on last Friday on his way to his Manila headquarters after a visit to Japan, where his firm has big interests.

An American seaman, Gus. Esterberg, from the *West Coyote*, was run over and killed by a motor truck in Yangszepoo, Shanghai. last Monday. An inquest was held Tuesday morning.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Mrs. Hazel Cory Watt, formerly of Shanghai and Colonel James Christie, O. B. E. on January 12, at the British Consulate at Kiukiang.

Miss Jane Gebres was a passenger on the *President Cleveland* which arrived at Shanghai last Saturday. Miss Gebres returns to Shanghai from a holiday at her home in California.

Lewis S. Gannett, associate editor of *The Nation*, a national weekly published in New York, is visiting Hongkong. He has been in Canton for the last two weeks studying political conditions there.

The January meeting of the American Association of University Women will be a progressive dinner, held at the American Women's Club Rooms, on next Tuesday evening, January 26, at seven o'clock.

It would seem that the former Minister of Finance takes his duties very seriously in fleeing from Peking merely because the treasury has no funds with which to meet incoming bills before the Chinese New Year Holidays.

It is reported that American farmers intend to ask the immigration committee in Congress to increase the yearly contingent of Dutch and Danish farm immigrants, according to a report from New York. The demand for farm hands is urgent in America, they say.

The course of educational lectures in "The Courts of the Nation," to be given under the auspices of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuen' Road, opened Wednesday evening, January 20, at 8 o'clock with a lecture by Judge Milton D. Purdy of the U.S. Court for China.

L. M. Bocker formerly connected with the Associated Mission Treasurers in Shanghai, but recently a member of the firm of Mann and Bocker, Inc., of Seattle, has now organized the firm of Bocker and Company, Inc. The office is in the National Bank of Commerce Building, Seattle.

The Admiral Oriental liner *President Madison*, which reached Shanghai on last Friday January 15, from Seattle, carried among her passengers for Shanghai Mr. and Mrs. David Maxwell, Mr. Maxwell is a financier of Los Angeles and Chicago. They expect to spend some weeks here and will later visit Peking and other points of interest in China.

Among the passengers who landed here last Saturday from the *President Cleveland*, from San Francisco, were R. P. Roberts, civil engineer, Shanghai Municipal Council, accompanied by Mrs. Roberts and son; R. J. White, Oriental division manager of Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co.; Bishop Louis Clerc Renaud, and W. Mayger, director of the Texas Co., accompanied by his wife and family.

Owing to an attack of influenza suffered by H. E. Cole, one of the New York directors of the Standard Oil Co., who was making a trip up the Yangtze in the company of Mr. and Mrs. C.W. Atkinson of the Shanghai office, the party returned to Shanghai last Sunday, January 17. It is understood that Mr. Cole's condition is improving. He is at Dr. Fearn's Sanitarium at the present time.

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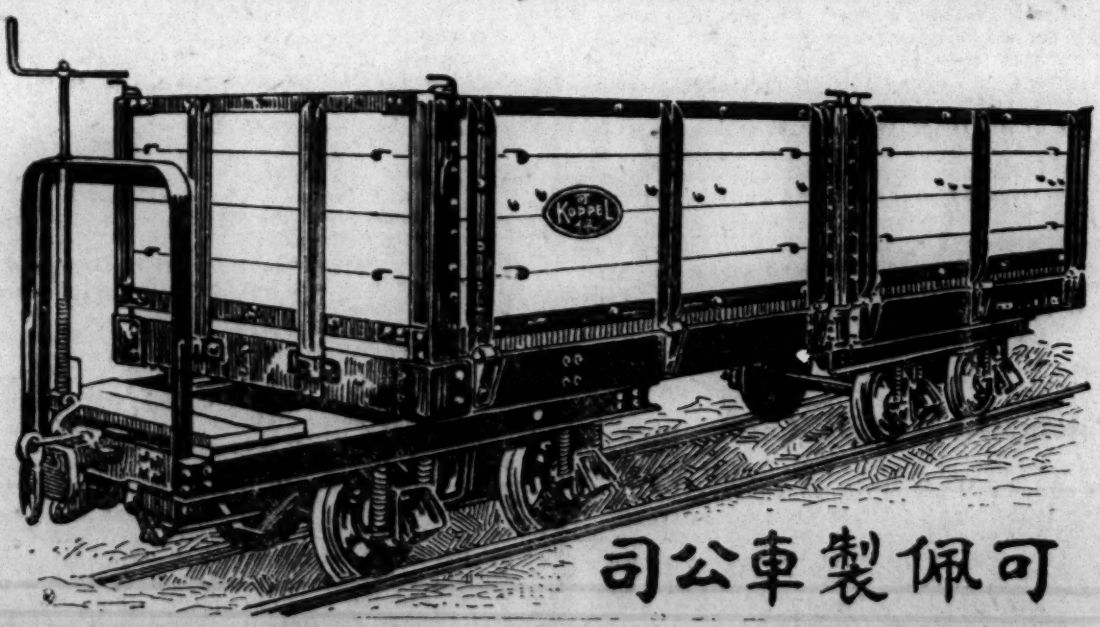

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MANILA ——— *BRANCHES* ——— ILOILO

Probably the gloomiest view of the China situation yet, was recently painted by Judge L. R. Wilfley, who presided over the U. S. Court for China from 1906 to 1909. In an address before the American Foreign Law Association at the Lawyers' Club in New York on December 12, Judge Wilfley declared. "Within a few years you will see all foreigners run out of China." A number of other speakers at the meeting painted dark pictures, but Judge Wilfley broke the record in throwing the wet blanket.—*The China Press* (Shanghai).

Mrs. Edward R. Bradley, wife of a well-known American clubman and horse enthusiast, who was a passenger on the *Belgenland* the round-the-world tourist ship, died on board last Friday night, while the big liner was in Shanghai. Death was due to heart failure. Mrs. Bradley was making the trip in the company of five friends, Mrs. Nellie Weihe of West Palm Beach, Florida; Miss Jerre Antisdel of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss Noma Hammond of Lexington, Kentucky, her adopted daughter, and Joseph Murphy of St. Louis, Missouri.

According to *The Shaughai Times*, a Shanghai Tiffin Club has been started in Buenos Aires, Argentine, by Shanghailanders resident there, among whom are: H. M. Bratter, Export Advertising Agency; Kirk D. Parker, Cabinet Lock Co.; Geo. G. Wittwer, Palace Hotel; Frank L. Hough, Victor Talking Machine Co.; F. M. Davies, Studebaker Corporation of America; Ellis E. Hampton, of Hampton, Watson & Co.; A. E. Burns, American Club; J. W. Foard, Paseo Colon 185, Western Electric Co.; J. A. Hoggsette, National Saperand Type Co.; J. L. Stermfield, manufacturers' representative.

In one of the most spectacular races in many years for a seat on the French Municipal, E.S. Wilkinson and H.J. Sheridan were elected as the foreign representatives on the new Council while L. Basset and L. Blum secured the French seats. An added issue in the election, which was held Tuesday, January 19, was the fact that an alleged attempt was made by the International Savings Society to control the Council. The I.S.S. is said to have huge real estate holdings in the French Concession. The allegation was strongly denied by that body, but it cannot be denied that it was a strong factor in determining the seats on the Council. A complete swamping of the candidates connected with the International Savings Society was registered at the election. The defeated candidates for the foreign seats were: M. Speelman, for the foreign seat: R. Fana, E. Sigaut, E. Nouveau and M. Marulli de Barletta, for the French seats.

Tong Shao-yi Wants Tuan Ousted

That Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's refusal to resign from the presidency of the Republic of China was because of foreign loans and that the chief executive is depending upon foreign loans to retain his office "while the foreigners are making use of Tuan to seize various rights" was the declaration of Tong Shao-yi, retired statesman now residing in Shanghai, in a letter written to General Sun Chuan-fang. The letter states that since Tuan Chi-jui has taken over the Presidency he has done nothing to benefit the people of China and has at all times solicited the assistance of foreigners. Tuan is scored for China's participation in the World War and for engineering the Old Franc Settlement, Tong Shao-yi declaring that the chief executive was bidding for foreign loans by these acts.

"The most important thing to do now is to throw Tuan Chi-jui out of power and give the foreigners no more chance to exploit the country. As to who shall oust Tuan Chi-jui from his post and establish a formal government I leave to your genius," the letter states.

The International Opium Conferences

We are in receipt of a copy of the text of agreements and protocols signed at the International Opium Conferences held at Geneva, 1924-25, and published by the International Anti-Opium Association, Peking. The documents of the first opium conference were signed at Geneva on February 11, 1925, being an agreement between the British Empire (with India), China, France, Japan, The Netherlands, Portugal and Siam. The documents of the second opium conference were signed February 19, 1925 and consisted mainly of the contracting parties agreeing to adopt certain definitions for the purposes of the convention and measures of controlling international trade in opium traffic. With the pamphlet is a copy of "The Anit-Opium War", a folder issued by the Peking association, presenting general news pertaining to the suppression of opium in China.

New Book and Publications

The Laughing Buddha's Land

IN THE LAND OF THE LAUGHING BUDDHA. By Upton Close (Joseph Washington Hall). Published by G. P. Putman's Sons, New York, N. Y.

Somewhere between a prosaic approach to the subject of China and a flippant casualness lies that happy spot achieved by Upton Close in "The Land of the Laughing Buddha". A facile writer, whose contacts with China have been of that stimulating variety almost impossible to obtain by others than newspaper reporters, is Upton Close who obtained this nom de plume through some articles sent secretly to the editor of *The China Weekly Review* Under the stories the words "Up Close" were put as an indication of where the writer was. They evolved into "Upton Close" and the name stuck causing considerable effort on the part of certain interested parties, whose methods were being questioned, to find out who the author was.

With the opening chapter of the book, the reader is whirled unceremoniously into the maelstrom of Chinese politics. Beginning with the aftermath of Yuan Shih-kai's passing in 1916 a student of Chinese politics finds plenty of information. The casual reader retains perhaps scarcely more than a desultory remnant of political facts, but he does secure an insight into Chinese psychology. This is aided by what seems an almost conscious intention on the author's part to motivate the book with Chinese temperament. In combination with the astute understanding which the editor-correspondent, Upton Close, has of Chinese affairs, is his knowledge of the play-actor which every Chinese is at heart. Introducing his subjects, the writer says "The Chinese, who have been thought of as the most prosaic race in the world are in some respects the most entertaining. It it the laughter-loving Chinese mind which took the sober introspective Buddha of India and made of him the merry genie, Mi Do."

Further insight into the Chinese make-up is given in these words, "the Chinese—be he official, scholar, artizan, peasant or menial—is always on the stage. Actions are planned, words are weighed, parts are rehearsed, whether the occasion be the resignation of an offended cook to his mistress, the purchase of a garment, the arrangement of a betrothal, the plotting of a revolution, or the formation of a new government. 'Face', that elusive element which the Caucasian is never quite sure how to evaluate is in essence a supreme passion for dramatic effect.... Every Chinese knows himself and every other Chinese *to be continually acting; he refuses, therefore, to take any one at face value. Herein lies the fundamental reason for the unorganization of China. It is more than a problem of communications, of economics, of society—it is a problem of psychology.* China will be 'saved' but not through outstanding individuals. Only a spiritual revolution, a psychological reformation could change that. Not that the Chinese is a misanthrope. Rather, he is the most amiable and tolerant fellow in the world. But he is of a culture that, through age, has grown too hopelessly sophisticated for hero-worship."

A visit to Tsingtao makes possible a contrast of the Chinese and Japanese characteristics by the author. The passive cruelty of the Chinese as against the harsh strain which along with greater idealism, resoluteness and stoical fidelity to superiors characterizes the Japanese is explained. That there is no love lost, wasted nor applied on the Japanese by Upton Close is equally clear.

Into the political maze through which the reader is led, there is no reason to go in a brief review. The reviewer finds sufficient for commendation in the manner of the author. He talks as Kipling might talk, a man with a great deal to say about policies and events, human beings and personalities. There is succinctness and an onward sweep. Much of the flimsy fabric of Chinese political life is penetrated, and the whole story abounds with humor.

Reactionaries, militarists, student enthusiasts, missionaries, the guiding spirits of the China Consortium, the politics of the famine relief and some of its foreign workers, virile journalists, uncertainty as to who is going to fight whom and the leading generals in such moments, Peking cart jaunts, the story of Yang Kwei-fei, are all massed to make spicy reading and an accurate record.

Besides this the book is illustrated with photographs which taken by the author in most cases, give considerable interest to the record. And the "Laughing Buddha" predominates in spite of the melodrama into which so much of Chinese history seems to degenerate.

L. B. W.

Among North American Authors

Who's Who Among North American Authors; By A. Lawrence. The Golden Syndicate Pub. Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Price $5, U. S. Currency.

Book lovers are constantly inquiring into the facts surrounding a favorite author's life. Where was he or she born? Where educated? What are his other works? And many times speculation is centered upon the question of singleness or married bliss. Such being human nature, the new "Who's Who Among North American Authors", edited by Mr. A. Lawrence and published by the Golden Syndicate Publishing Company of Los Angeles, Cal., will prove of particular value. The volume, which is the second of its series, covers 1925-26, and contains the biographical and literary data of living authors whose birth or activities connect them with the continent of North America. It also has a section devoted to editors, magazine and press writers. The book should have a strong appeal in that there are a large number of authors on the North American Continent whose works are of interest to a vast majority of people, and whose literary activities are incorporated in the pages of the book. The public at large therefore is greatly benefited by the publication of such records as may be found in a book of this kind.

Five writers, now residing in China, are included in its pages: Miss Gertude Richardson Brigham, Canton Christian College, Canton; George Richard Grose, Bishop, M. E. Church, Peking; Henry Walsworth Kinney, Peking, author of "Broken Butterflies" and newspaper correspondent; Norman Hinsdale Pitman, Peiyang University, Tientsin; John Benjaman Powell, Author; publisher, *The China Weekly Review*, and editor, *The China Press*, Shanghai; and John Leighton Stuart, author, Peking.

The book is exceedingly well printed and is priced at Gold $5.

Book Notes

The problem of the redemption by the Chinese government of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the financial involvements thereto are ably discussed by Fisher Y. C. Yu of Harvard University, in a booklet published by that institution. Mr. Yu gives a brief history of the Chinese Eastern Railway, presenting the various contracts, agreements and moves of the parties interested in such a manner that the issue at the present time is understood. The part that Russia and Japan is playing and the situation as it affects China is dealt upon with an analysis of the future economic possibilities of Manchuria. A suggested redemption plan is outlined by Mr. Yu taking into consideration the increased revenue that will come into China's hands as a result of the Tariff Conference.

The January number of the *Journal of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution*, which is the initial issue, has been received. The journal is published at Honolulu, Hawaii, by the Pan-Pacific Union and has for its purpose the recording of investigations of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution bearing on problems of food production, distribution, conservation and consumption, as well as on public health, and race and population problems as related to the countries bordering on the Pacific. It is in the form of a 16-page pamphlet.

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The Week in the Far East

Out of the mass of contradictory information on the complicated and entangled state of affairs concerning the present head of the Chinese government, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, and Premier Hsu Shih-ling's Cabinet, it is obvious that political changes of importance are in the making and that each leader is feeling his way and laying his future plans with utmost caution. Conflicting reports are heard as to the reason why the Chief Executive, Tuan Chi-jui, revised his resignation telegram, giving an indefinate date for his retirement. An *A. N. A.* dispatch to the *Peking & Tientsin Times* (Tientsin) states that Japan caused Marshal Tuan to remain in office on the plea that within two weeks the general situation will have changed because of diplomatic difficulties being settled. This alleged message from Japanese officials is said to have pointed out that certain powers are ill-disposed toward the new Hsu cabinet, considering that certain changes must be made. The retention of Marshal Tuan at the head of the Government is thus necessary to make the desired changes. The dispatch adds that it was the combined pressure of Tuan's own Anfu supporters and the alleged message from Japan that prompted him to change his former decision of retiring January 15. Premier Hsu is said to have absented himself for several days after hearing of the chief executive's revised resignation telegram. He was finally located, however, in the German Hospital in Peking, supposedly ill, and was finally persuaded by Marshal Tuan to resume his duties. It remains to be seen whether the new Hsu Cabinet will remain at their posts under existing circumstances.

An Evolution in Chinese Politics?

There is no evidence of great pressure upon Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to retain the post of Chief Executive indefinitely, but there is a desire in some quarters that he remain in office until arrangements are made to instal a new President. Others would have him leave Peking immediately, and are moving to secure the appointment of Marshal Li Yuan-hung, a former President, as reported in these columns last week. *The Shanghai Times* sees in this situation the beginnings of an evolution of Chinese politics. Says this journal;

"Last week-end the Chief Executive issued his amended telegram of resignation, and it was significant that the clauses "will not be responsible for political affairs after the 16 instant," and "will transfer the responibitity to the Cabinet," were omitted and the following substituted:—"It has been suggested that the Central Government should be reorganized and a Premier appointed to make public political arrangements and remedy previous faults. . . . I long that each may have some wise suggestions so that political affairs may be settled quickly, and so that my heavy burden may soon be handed over." It is noteworthy that on the same day the representatives of fifteen provinces told Tuan that it was desired before he decided to retire that time be given to the provinces to consider their attitude towards such a step, and that he make the final decision after ascertaining the trend of public opinion. There is, however, scant evidence that the country is at all desirous that he should remain longer than is necessary to make essential arrangements. And Marshal Tuan wishes nothing beitter than to shake the dust of Peking off his feet at the earliest possible moment.

Wu, Chang and Sun Talk it Over

"On Wednesday the Kuominchun were reported to have decided, pending the termination of the Tariff Conference and the meetings of the Extraterritoriality Commission, to make every effort to maintain the status quo, to take co-operative action to support Tuan (whose retention will mean continued supremacy for the First Kuominchun), to stop military operations, and to arrange for the people's representatives to meet in Peking and settle all legal and political questions. The same day certain Members of Pariliament in the Capital, in the name of "an extraordinary Parliament" urged that Tuan should resign forthwith, that the Presidential regime be restored to that which existed up to the time before Tuan took office, and that Parliament be reformed so as fully to represent the popular will—by no means an easy task. Meanwhile it was announced from Mukden that Marshal Chang Tso-lin had declared his independence of Peking, but this appears to have been a mistake which originated from a proclamation suspending all relations with the Capital pending the establishment of a stable government. Furthermore, it is now stated that Marshal Wu Pei-fu, Marshal Chang Tso-lin and General Sun Chuan-fang are leading an influential campaign in favor of placing Marshal Li Yuan-hung once again in the Presidential chair.

"Thus it will be seen that there are distinct movements along different roads towards the restoration of the constitutional regime. Undoubtedly this is the wish of many leading Chinese of different factions, and also of merchants who have no political learnings, only desiring peaceful conditions under which to trade. When Tuan went to Peking as Chief Executive it was believed that he would retain that office only during a transition period: the only transition the country has seen is from chaos to greater chaos. Whether ex-President Li Yuan-hung is a sufficiently strong man for the purposes of the moment is debatable; but no other and more desirable man appears to be available at the moment. Should Li be placed at the head of the State, we may hope that the advocates of constitutional procedure will attempt to achieve genuine constructive work. Will the militarists permit this?'

The Kuominchun's Reported Scheme

The attempted resignation of Premier Hsu Shih-yin after he received the news of Marshal Tuan's revised resignation telegram throws some light on the reports published in Peking and Tientsin papers to the effect that the Kuominchun leaders had a scheme planned for the solution of the political problem. The plan hinged upon the definite resignation of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui on January 15, it is stated. At the same time the failure of the citizen's representatives' conference was to be announced and Tuan was to hand over the administration on the same day to Hsu Shih-yin. "On account of this arrangement", states an *A. N. A.* dispatch appearing in the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, "all the Kuominchun and Kuomintang members of the new Cabinet, including Dr. C. T. Wang, have either assumed their duties to-day or will do so to-morrow morning without further hesitation or argument.

The policy of the Kuominchun leaders, as expressed in the telegram of General Li Chung-shan, Chief of the Peking bureau of the second Kuominchun, to the provinces, is to permit Marshal Tuan to retire peacefully and then in accordance with the will of late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the new Cabinet will convene a preliminary peoples conference in Peking as soon as possible. After the termination of the preliminary conference, a real citizens representatives convention, something after the example of the American convention of Philadelphia, will be called, either in Peking or any other city to be decided later on, for the discussion and settlement of state questions in accordance with the will of the majority of the Chinese people.

The Hsu Cabinet will retire as soon as an all-China government, representing all classes of the Chinese people, has been formed in the metropolis without the slightest military interference. According to the opinions and views of the Kuominchun and Kuomintang leaders, neither the proposal of Marshal Wu Pei-fu nor Marshal Chang Tso-lin advocating the restoration of the national constitution promulgated by Tsao Kun in October, 1923, or the provisional constitution of the republic promulgated in 1912 at Nanking can be realized at the present moment."

Tariff Conference Still Functions

In spite of the apparent deadlock of the Tariff Conference because of the disturbed political situation, it is understood that informal negotiations between the Chinese and the foreign delegates have been continued smoothly and meetings, though unofficial, have been held in the Netherlands Legation every Monday. As a result of these meetings, a compromise is said to have been reached in regard to China's demand for a surtax of more than 2.5 per cent and the disputed "luxury" tax. With reference to the latter all the foreign delegates have expressed their willingness to yield while Japan is said to be the only Power who still holds out against the rate of over 2.5 per cent in the former. The question of the consolidation of foreign loans has occupied the attention of the delegates and as the matter now stands it appears that the increased receipts will be expended under three heads. The following is an analysis of the attitudes of the various foreign delegations, as summarized in the *Peking Leader*:

The United States is in favor of an average rate of tax, the highest to be 12.5% on all goods without any distinction between Luxuries and Ordinary articles which shall include the half rate Transit tax also.

France supports the United States' stand in this connection.

Great Britain proposed at the end of last year (1) an increase of 5% on ordinary goods tax, (2) an increase of 7.5% on class A Luxury tax and (3) and 17.5% on class B Luxury tax.

Japan suggests the increase of the rate of tax on ordinary articles by 2.5% while that of luxuries by 5%.

China proposes the levy of 5% on ordinary articles, 20% on class A luxuries and 30% on class B luxuries.

With regard to the question of the channels to which the increased receipts are to be devoted, Japan suggests that a moratorium is to be enforced for three years, after which all foreign loans shall be liquidated without any distinction and priority. Great Britain opposes to the moratorium proposal of Japan and proposes that the loans for the purchase of materials for industries shall receive priority in the liquidation; next comes the railway loans and the ordinary loans shall be treated lastly: France also opposes Japan's proposal and supports the British stand in this connection, China also appears to be not in favor of the moratorium proposal but favors a minute classification of all foreign loans but also objects the British proposal of priority to the Railway loans.

Minister of Finance Flees From Peking

With the Peking Ministry's treasury empty and numerous bills to be paid before the Chinese New Year holidays, the secret flight from Peking to Tientsin of Dr. Chen-tao, Minister of Finance, is significant. The Minister of Finance proceeded to Tientsin last Sunday morning, his friends saying that he needed a rest of a few days. It is known, however, in well-informed quarters that his plan for raising money had been nullified because of the refusal of Sir Francis Aglen to allow the sinking-fund to be utilized as a security of $8,000,000 treasury bonds, the issue of which was approved at last Saturday's Cabinet meeting. According to a *Kuo Wen News Agency* dispatch appearing in the local press, Dr. C.T. Wang has refused appointment of the concurrent post of Minister of Finance and in view of the serious crisis in the exchange market for $96,000,000 loan, Mr. Kung Hsin-chan does not have enough courage to accept such a position either, because of his gambling proclivities in the exchange market. It is probable that Mr. Yen Chu, vice-Minister of Finance, will be made acting-Minister for a while.

The Imbroglio on the C.E.R.

A dispute which at first glance seems trivial but which contains the nucleus of a situation fraught with great dangers has arisen on the Chinese Eastern Railway. The railway is jointly managed by a Board of Directors composed of five Soviet and five Manchurian officials. It seems, from reports reaching Shanghai, that railway guards moving along the railway were asked to pay fares, which they refused to do and as a result traffic is being held up. The Russians, since the agreement with Marshal Chang Tso-lin of 1924, have gradually acquired a dominating position in the management of the line, partly through their own aggressiveness, and partly through the lack of attention paid to the affairs of the railway by the Chinese directors. The appearance of a large band of mounted Hung-hu-tze (robbers) at the town of Yaomen (on the Sungari River) compelled the authorities to appeal for further protection. It was decided to send sixty of the railway guard from Kuanchengtze to Yaomen, but as this point the Russian management refused to allow the guards to proceed unless their passage was paid in advance. The Chinese refused to allow the train to leave without them and occupied other trains on the line. The Russian management replied by declaring a general suspension of traffic, following the arrest of the acting station master at Harbin, who had tried to send a train without the consent of the Chinese. The matter stood with a situation rapidly developing into struggle for *de facto* control of the railway. "Indeed," says the *N.C.D.N.* (Shanghai), in discussing the question editorially, "it is not too much to suggest that this, or some similar occurance may bring about a state of affairs which Soviet Russia has wanted for some time in order to complete the first stage of her foreign policy in the Far East". This paper goes on to point out that under the skillful manoeuvring of Comrade Ivanoff, the Bolshevik leader, dominance in the affairs of the railway has exceeded anything that existed before and that Chinese participation in the management was now but a polite fiction, and the dispute which has now arisen is clear proof of the fact. The paper further contends that, with Marshal Chang Tso-lin weakened by his recent fighting, the Russians are determined to obtain a *de facto* control of the railway which on paper they had practically surrendered. "That is the inner seriousness of the situation", it declares.

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Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Notwithstanding the fact of there having been but very little demand for the local staple during the past week, prices moved with but very slight modulations in a steady direction but toward the close the tendency inclined more to firmer levels which is attributable to no other influence than that of the firm undertone in Mid-Americans and Indians.

From present indications the outlook as it appears to-day does not seem to warrant the expectations of extreme fluctuations, but taking into consideration the present trend of the foreign staple which to a fair extent influences our markets, the indications incline to steadiness bordering on firmness in the immediate future and the advisability of purchasing whenever any breaks present themselves during the evolution of fluctuation to which all markets are naturally subject.

Yarn:—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits, evolving a steady tendency at the close of the week. Business for export has been booked some 6000 to 7000 bales in all counts.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

January 17—Mr. Stanley Baldwin foreshadows Government action to stimulate the use of electrity in Britain on national lines——The German Government is making represention to the Allied Governments on the continued occupation of the Rhineland——Storms in the Balkans are not only produced by politicians——Rubber is actually being shipped from Mexico to America but the industry is much damaged by revolutionaries——A Tariff war is not unlikely to break out between India and Japan——The Soviet Government is said to be prepared to enter into the League of Nations disarmament conference——The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. is laying a new cable on the Australian run which will carry 2,100 letters a minute——A shocking disaster consequent on the derailing of a train is reported from Miyanoitsha, the famous Japanese resort——Dr. C. T. Wang has send out a message to the provinces that he takes office as Minister of Foreign Affairs merely as a stopgap——Peking's financial straits are to be met by Treasury bonds for $8,000,000. The $20,000,000 loan proposal has been rejected by the bankers.

January 18—Negotiations between Great Britain and Italy for the settlement of the former's debt, has as its first question the settlement of the amount owing ——Dr. Luther has failed to form a coalition Cabinet forGermany, but has succeeded in forming another without the Socialists or Nationalists——A new president, who is likely to be unacceptable to the Uutied States has been elected in Nicaragua——Signor Mussolini has spoken strongly on the fight between Fascisti and the Aventinists following the memorial to Queen Margherita in the Italian Parliament——Dispatches report the collapse of the Peking government's finance schemes and the flight of Chen Chin-tao——The demands of the C. E. R. that railway guards should pay fares when proceeding to protect a station on the line against bandits has brought about an interesting situation in Harbin——Owing to lack of money the government schools in Peking have been closed——Comrade Trotsky's scheme for repayment of Russian debts to French creditors, involves borrowing at 11 per cent.

January 19—Judge Wilfley, formerly Judge of the U.S. Court for China, is pessimistic about the situation here——A hurricane has occurred in the Canary Islands making many people homeless——Mr. Hoover is of opinion that the U. S. is well on the way to solving the rubber problem ——Senator Borah is still opposed to the U. S. supporting the World Court——Coal miners who strike in the United States help their brethren in South Wales——Japan will not raise the tariff on imported pig iron——The Premier of China is Acting Minister of Finance——First engagements between Fengtien troops and the Kuominchun have resulted in retirement of the latter——The C. E. R. dispute is rapidly resolving itself into a struggle for *de facto* control of the railway——Negotiations on the Greek debt to America are at a deadlock——Since the war other Powers have laid down 300 warships against Britain's 11.

January 20—London money market puzzled over action of Bank of England in apportioning £600,000 to the account of the Crown agent for the Colonies to be used to assist British trading interests in Hongkong which have been seriously affected by the Chinese strike and boycott——Hindenburg aids Luther in German Cabinet organization ——Chinese Eastern Railway dispute with Soviet ends in deadlock——Consumption of rubber in U.S. for December slumps 7,000 tons.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Jan. 14th.	Sale Price Jan. 21th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Jan. 21th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	101⅛	101¼	7.90
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	92⅛	92	8.35
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	100⅞	100⅞	6.90
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	96⅞	98	6.15
German Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	101⅜	102⅛	6.80
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101	101⅛	5.85
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	94⅛	95⅛	7.40
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	81	81	4.94
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86¾	87	7.05
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	98¼	98⅛	7.15
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	95⅞	96	7.40
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan.....	7	Feb. 1, 1945	94	94	7.60
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan.....	6	July 1, 1966	93¼	95	6.35
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	96⅜	96½	6.40
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	96½	97	6.20
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1945	96¼	97⅛	7.80
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	94⅞	94¼	7.50

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

American Association of China May Change Name

A proposal to change the name of the American Association of China to the American Association of Shanghai, was brought before the annual meeting of the organization at 5.30 o'clock Friday, January 22, at the American Club. The suggestion for the change of name of the American Association, which was organized in Shanghai in 1898, originated with the American Associations in Tientsin and Peking. There has been considerable correspondence on the subject, it is understood, and the result has been a decision on the part of the Committee of the Shanghai organization to recommend the change to the annual meeting and if adopted to take immediate steps to bring about an affiliation of the various American Associations in China into a national organization for the purpose of unifying American thought and the expression of American opinion on matters affecting American interests in China. In addition to the foregoing, the accounts of the Association and the Community Relief Funds are to be presented and officers and committee for the coming year elected.

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, January 20, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—On sales mostly by China, the price of Bar Silver in London declined steadily during the past week until a reaction of ¼d. rise took place today, with the silver market quoted as uncertain; today's quotations of 31 $^{5}/_{16}$d both ready and forward are $^{5}/_{16}$d. respectively below those ruling this day last week. During the same period, our official T/T rate on London fell from 3/1d. to 3/0½d, but has since recovered to 3/0¾d, at which rate there were on sellers at the close of today's market. Money is very easy and our exchange market closes weak with the following rates available:—T/T on London 3/0⅛d., New York 74⅜, Japan 59⅞.

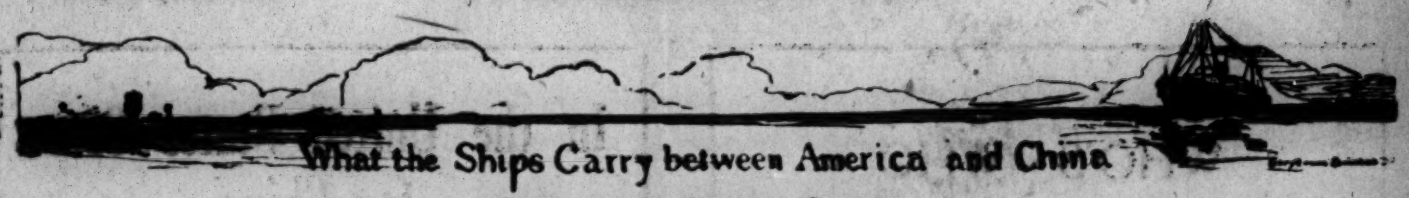
Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... .....Tls. 54,752,000 an increase of 7 ls. 590,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 66,250,000 an increase of $ 80,000.
Estimated value Tls. 102 452.000 as against Tls. 95,520.000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Dec.	Thursday Jan. 14	Friday Jan. 15	Sat'day Jan. 16	Monday Jan. 18	Tuesday Jan. 19	Wednes. Jan. 20
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.250	3/1	3/1	3/0⅜	3/0⅜ 3/0½	3/0½ 3/0⅜	3/0¼
O/Dfits, ,,	—	3/1 $^{3}/_{16}$	3/1 $^{3}/_{16}$	3/0 $^{15}/_{16}$	1/0 $^{13}/_{16}$ 3/0 $^{15}/_{16}$	3/0 $^{15}/_{16}$ 3/0 $^{13}/_{16}$	3/0 $^{13}/_{16}$
4m/s ,,	—	3/1¼	3/1¼	3/1	1/1 3/0⅜	3/0⅜ 3/1	3/1
T/T India	204 46c	203	203	201⅜	201¾ 200½	200½ 201⅜	201¼
T/T France	2,096.000	1990	2015	1970	1970 196c	1960 1970	1990
T/T N. Y.	75.290	74⅜	74⅜	74½	74¼ 74	74 74¼	74⅓
T/T Hong	76.950	77⅜	78	78¼	78⅜ 78¾	79 79¼	79⅓
T/T Japan	57.410	59	59	59¾	60½ 60½	60¼ 60	60
T/T Batavia	185.070	184¼	184½	183	183 182	182 183	183¼
T/T Strats	75.870	76¼	76¼	77	77 77	77⅓ 77	77
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/2.421	3/2⅜	3/2	3/1⅞	1/1⅞ 3/1⅞	3/1⅞ 3/1¾	3/1⅞
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2	3/1¾ 3/1⅞	3/1⅞ 3/1⅞	3/1⅞
4m/s ,, D/A	3/2.800	3/2⅓	3/2⅜	3/2¼	3/2 3/2	3/2 3/2⅛	3/2⅛
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2,092.460	2080	2100	2060	2050 2050	2050 2060	2080
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.255	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76 76	76 76⅛	76⅛
4m/s ,, Does	—	76⅜	76⅜	76⅛	76⅛ 76⅛	76⅛ 76⅛	76⅛

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Jan. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 20
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31 $^{5}/_{16}$	31⅛	31 $^{5}/_{16}$	31 $^{5}/_{16}$	31 $^{3}/_{16}$	31 $^{5}/_{16}$
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.68⅜	G.$.68⅛	G.$.67⅞	G.$.67½	G.$.67⅛	G.$.67¾
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 286¹⁰	Tls. 289⁵⁰	Tls. 294¹⁰	Tls. 292¹⁰	Tls. 290⁷⁰	Tls. 291¹⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111¹⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71.75	71.825	71.857	71.725	71.775	71.825
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	3⅛%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 130.06
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 485 $^{7}/_{16}$
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4 $^{13}/_{16}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 $^{9}/_{16}$
,, 4 ,,	4 $^{13}/_{16}$%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4½
,, 6 ,,	4 $^{13}/_{16}$%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/9 $^{13}/_{16}$



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Dec. Customs Base Tls. 1/-) 8 equal Gold $1

S. S. Wheatland Montana, Dec. 18,
(*See Daily Returns, No. 3, Jan. 6.*)
from U. S. A.

Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	2,407,539
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	73,881
Softwood, Laths	Pcs.	52,900

S. S. President Wilson, Dec. 19,
from U. S. A.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 12½ lb *	Pcs.	4.000
Lemons	,,	72,900
Motor-cars	,,	14
Bones, Cow	Pcs.	500
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 500 ,,	1,776
Canned Fruits	,,	116
,, Asparagus	,,	8
Fruits, Dried	,,	8
Grease, Mineral	,,	57
Lard	,,	7
Leather, Calf,	,,	5
,, Sole	,,	548
Milk, Condensed	,,	1,119
Oranges	,,	91
Paints, Unclassed	,,	45
,, Unclassed	,,	757
Soda, Silicate of	,,	157
Sugar Cube	,,	38
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,130
,, Stalk	,,	332
Treasure:		
Silver Pars	Hk. Tls.	805,105

S. S. Weirbank, Dec. 28,
from U. S. A.

Iron Nails, Cut	Pls.	150
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	441
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	21 487

S. S. West Jena, Dec. 21,
from U S. A.

Iron Wire Rope, Old	Pls.	542
Paper, Printing	,,	4,590
Motor-cars	Pcs.	5
Timber:		
Softwood. Merchantable	Sup. ft.	145,817

S. S. Norfolk Maru, Dec. 23,
from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 500	Pls.	956

S. S. President Jefferson, Dec. 23,
from U. S. A.

Sheetings:		
Grey 12½ lb,*	Pcs.	4,000
Touring Cars	,,	4
Cotton Yarn-dyed	Yds	15,045
Cotton Raw, Bls. 600	Pls.	2,193
Apples, Fresh	Pls.	1,366
Barley, Pearl	,,	28
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,863
Ginseng, 2nd Quality	Catties.	72
,, 3rd ,,	,,	35
,, Wild	Taels.	480
Cigarettes	Mille.	105,600

S. S. President Jefferson, Dec. 23,
(*See Daily Returns, No. 5, Jan. 8,*)
from U. S. A.

Silk and Cotton Mixtures. Unclassed	Yds.	1,968
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 775	Pls.	362
Bacon	,,	6
Cheese	,,	6
Herrings, Salt	,,	2
Oranges, Fresh	,,	6
Lemons	Pls.	3,000
Motor-cars	,,	1
Typewriters	,,	2

S. S. President Taft, Dec. 24,

To San Francisco:

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	64
,, other Ports	,,	13

S. S. President McKinley, Dec. 24,

To Seattle:

Oil, Wood	,,	9,120
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	218
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	1,440

To Philadelphia.

Lichees, Dried	Pls.	28

To Luzerne:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	,,	9.80

To Archbald.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 15	Pls.	14.76

To Huntiongdon.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 25	Pls.	24.50

To Milwaukee.

Soy	,,	102
Water Chestnuts	,,	150
Canned Bamboo Shoots, Doz.		200
,, Pine Apples	,,	200

To Boston:

Silk, Waste: Shanghai Bls. 50	Pls	200.74
Other Ports, Bls. 28	,,	100.50

To South Manchester.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai Bls. 16	,,	53.21

To Buffalo.

Silk Raw, Steam Filature: While, Shanghai, Bls. 105	,,	103.14

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 20	,,	20.00
White other Ports, Bls. 60	,,	48.94
Silk Piece Goods	,,	14.44
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	13.91
,, ,, Shantung	,,	10.50
Silk Embroidery	,,	0.90
Brassware	,,	31
Feathers,	,,	100
Hair, Human	,,	50
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	100
,, Sheep's ,,	,,	26
Skins Dog	Pcs.	1,000
,, Lamb	,,	6,058
,, Marmot	,,	32,489
,, Wolf	,,	170
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	22,167

S. S. President Taft, Dec. 24,

To San Francisco:

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.81
,, Embroidery	,,	2.91
Tea, Green Gunpowder	,,	119
Books, Printed	,,	21
Brassware	,,	28
Chinaware, Fine	,,	13
Feathers	,,	59
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	29
,, Goats', ,,	,,	4
Oil, Wood	,,	9,288
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	124
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,132

To Los Angeles.

Cassia Lignea	Pls.	25
Intestines, Sheep's Salted	,,	9
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	576

To San Diego.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	841

To Portland.

Walnuts, Kernels	Pls.	206

To South Manchester.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai Bls. 4	,,	11.99

To Valparaiso.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	6

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls 15	,,	15.01
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 30	Pls.	30.59

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	,,	131
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	5,478

To Boston.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai Bls. 10	Pls.	31.60
Cotton, Raw, Bls 125	,,	505

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, other Ports, Bls. 20	Pls.	16.00
Wild, other Ports Bls. Bls. 140	Pls.	141.44

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 146	Pls.	147.81
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 267	,,	265.91
White, other Ports Bls. 224	Pls.	581.00
Yellow, Hankow Bls 152	,,	149.35
Yellow other Ports Bls. 120	,,	119.34
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 80	,,	81.03
Silk, Waste: Other Ports Bls. 59	,,	202.01
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	11.75
Silk Pongees Shantung	,,	3.74
Antimony Oxide	,,	168
,, Regulus	,,	1,260
Brassware	,,	78
Bristles	,,	50
Feathers	,,	217
Hair, Human	,,	6
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	8
Woodware	,,	10
Wool, Sheep's	,,	246
Hats, Fibre	Pcs.	600
,, Hemp	,,	1,200
,, Rush	,,	51,000
,, Wood-shiving	,,	1,800
Skin Crosses, Lamb	,,	500
,, Dog	,,	5,200
Skins, Marmot	,,	3.960
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	8,820
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	30,105

S. S. India Arrow, Dec. 28,
from U. S. A.

Gasoline, in bulk	Galls.	264,777
Oil, Kerosene in bulk	,,	140,056

S. S. Bellerophon, Dec. 28,
from U. S. A.

Iron Pipes Fittings	Pls.	287
Tinned Plates Plain	,,	980
Cotton Raw, Bls. 300	,,	4 537
Grease	,,	220
Gum, Resin	,,	456
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	247
Leather, Sole	,,	15
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	114
,, Prepared	,,	1
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	38,394
Oil, Unclassed	,,	960
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1

S. S. Tungshing, Dec. 29,

To Charleston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	90

To Chicago:

Underwear Paper	Pcs.	920

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White other Ports Bls. 60	Pls.	16.19
Silk Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 40	,,	39.69
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports		
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	3,000

London Maru, December 29.
from Canada.

Fish, Salt	Pls.	2,726

from U. S. of America.

Wheat	Pls.	1,500

Malacca Maru, December 30.

To San Francisco.

Intestines, Pigs', Salted	Pls.	40

To Los Angeles:

Feathers,	Pls.	30

To Houston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	219

To Boston.

Intestines, Pigs', Salted	Pls.	12
Nutgalls	,,	420

To New York

Silk, Refuse: Others, Ports	Bls 2 Pls.	5
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	175
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	54
Tea, Leaf, Unfred other Ports		619
Antimony Regulus	,,	2,508
Brassware	,,	21
Bristles	,,	35
Feathers	,,	226
Hair, Human	,,	49
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	75
Licnces, Dried	,,	62
Rhubarb	,,	27
Hats, Rush	Pls.	12,000

President Hayes, December 31.
from U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	Pls.	2
Cigarettes	Mille	6,020

Cyclops, December 31.

To Singapore.

Oil, Groundnut	Pls.	622
Eggs, Fresh	Mille	37
Mats, Rush	Pcs.	7,000

To Baltimore.

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	84

To Boston.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 108	Pls.	416

To New York:

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	123
Antimony, Crude	,,	504
Regulus	,,	840
Wool, Sheep's	,,	692

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Alexander Shoe.	"Chung Hwa Studio"
Gande, Price Ltd.	Agfa Products.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

In the United States Court for China

JOHN D. MOORE, Plaintiff. | Cause No. 2720

vs. | Civil No. 1080

MEMORY MOORE, Defendant. | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

MEMORY MOORE,

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Jan. 6, 1926.

W. A. Chapman
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

WILLIAM JOHNSFORD, Plaintiff. | Cause No. 2701

vs | Civil No. 1067

DAVID J. STEINBERG and MIRIAN T. STEINBERG, Defendant. | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the second amended petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

Mirian T. Steinberg,

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Jan. 12, 1926.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

"NATIONAL" TUBULAR PRODUCTS

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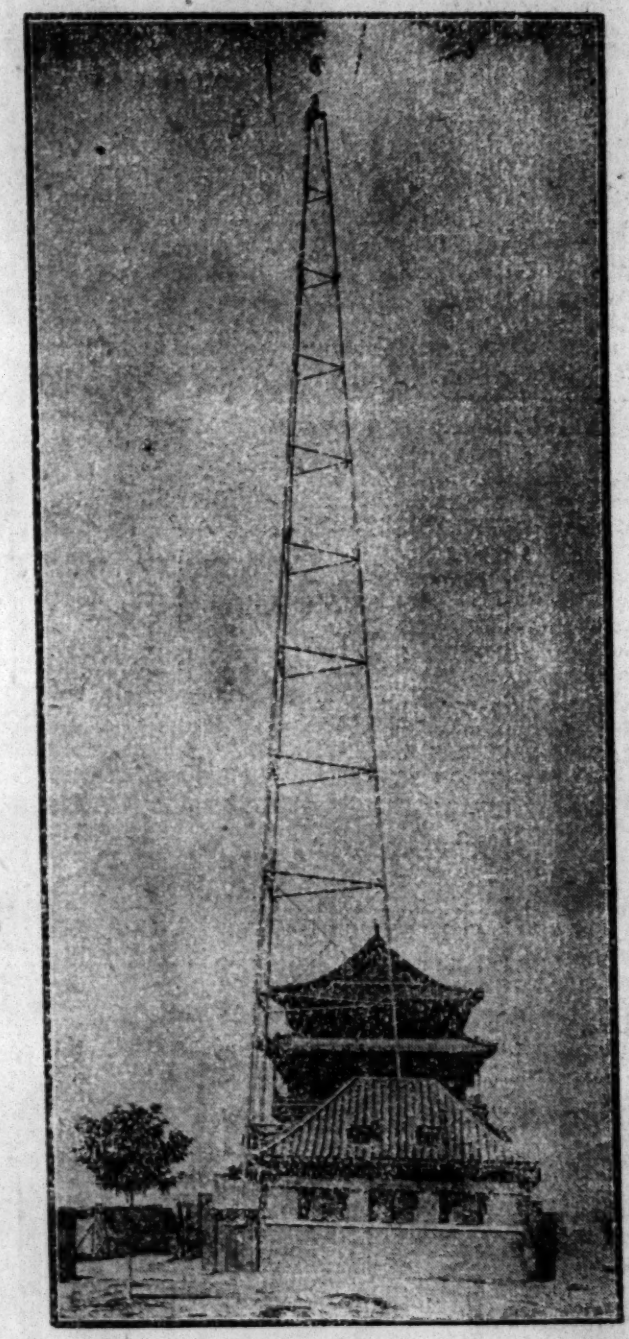

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